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PUBLIC BUILDINGS

OF

W E S T M I N S T E R.

INTRODUCTION.

LONDON, the immense metropolis of the British empire, seated upon the noble river Thames, is composed of the cities of London and Westminster, with their suburbs, on the north side of the river, and Southwark, with its adjuncts, on its southern bank. These form the largest assemblage of human habitations at present existing, or probably that ever did exist, in the world. It is computed to contain

seventy squares, nine thousand streets, lanes, courts, and alleys, and above one hundred and sixty thousand houses; extending from east to west seven miles and a half, and in breadth above five miles, and being not less than thirty in circumference. The population of all the parishes, whose churches are situate within eight miles, in a direct line from St. Paul's cathedral, in 1801 somewhat exceeded one million, and had increased in 1831 to upwards of one million and three quarters; but the actual number of the inhabitants of the three divisions specified above may be estimated at a million and a half.

From the abundant supply of water conveyed to every house either from the Thames on the south, or the New River on the north; from the construction of sewers or large vaulted channels underground, communicating

with each house by smaller ones, and with every street by convenient openings and gratings, to carry off all filth which can be thus conveyed into the river; and from the attention paid to the cleansing of the streets themselves,—London is a remarkably healthy city. The general excellence of the provisions, with which it is most abundantly supplied, may also conduce to the health of its inhabitants. In no city is the public convenience so carefully studied. From the flagged pavements on each side of every street, appropriated exclusively to pedestrians; the brilliant light diffused after sunset by numberless gas lamps; and the silent vigilance of the efficient and well-regulated police, by which the old system of a nightly watch was some years since superseded; this vast city may now be tra-

versed in every direction, and at any hour either of day or night, with perfect convenience and security.

London, including Westminster, is situated near the south-eastern extremity of the county of Middlesex, about sixty miles from the sea calculating by the course of the river, and in 51 degrees 31 minutes north latitude, and 5 minutes 37 seconds west longitude from Greenwich Observatory.

WESTMINSTER.

THE origin as well as the name of this city is to be dated from the foundation and relative situation of its abbey and the great church, or *minster*, attached to it. This establishment drew around it numerous dependents, and caused the neighbouring lands to be covered in process of time with a considerable town. But, though the seat of parliament, and possessing other privileges, Westminster owed still higher distinctions to the favour or caprice of Henry VIII., who converted the abbey which he had dissolved into a bishopric, appointing the whole county of Middlesex, excepting Fulham, which was a peculiar of the bishop of London, as the diocese of the new see. Thus did the place

acquire the dignity of a city. Henry also built the palace of St. James, and, as the old palace near the abbey had been destroyed by fire, he purchased Whitehall for his own residence, and enclosed the ground between the two palaces for a park. From this time Westminster rapidly increased in size and population; and, though the bishopric was dissolved by Edward VI. it has ever since retained through courtesy the title of city.

On the dissolution of the bishopric, the government of Westminster, as well in civil as ecclesiastical matters, devolved on the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, whose jurisdiction extends over the city and liberties of Westminster, the precinct of St. Martin's le Grand, in London, and some places in Essex. The civil authorities consist of the high steward, the deputy steward, and the high bailiff, who

are chosen by the dean and chapter. The latter usually purchases his office for a considerable sum : he presides at all public meetings, and is the returning officer at the election of representatives in parliament. There are also sixteen burgesses, each having his proper ward under his jurisdiction ; and a high constable, to whom all the other constables are subordinate.

Westminster has been described as consisting of the western and north-west suburbs of London. The first comprehends all the buildings stretching westward from Temple Bar, and from the western limits of the City, properly so called, and bounded on the north by Oxford Street, and on the south by the Thames. This division contains the royal palaces, the two houses of parliament, the courts of justice, almost all the government

offices, the residences of many of the nobility, and the principal theatres. The north-west suburb includes the streets and squares to the north of Oxford Street, and westward of Tottenham Court Road, in which are situated numerous habitations of the nobility and gentry. These two divisions are commonly called the west end of the town.

It is in this portion of our great metropolis that the most striking improvements have of late years been effected, and indeed are still in progress. Among these may be mentioned the formation of the Regent's Park and of Regent Street, a magnificent avenue from Pall Mall to the western side of that park, with its circuses and its quadrant; the alterations in Cockspur Street, and at the west end of the Strand, and the opening made there for Trafalgar Square: to say nothing

of the new squares northward of Portman Square, of the extensive improvements in progress on the estate of the Marquis of Westminster, in the rear of Grosvenor Place; of the new palace, the club-houses, Waterloo Bridge, the new markets of Covent Garden and Hungerford, the park entrances at Hyde Park Corner, and numerous churches. These buildings have so changed the aspect of this portion of the British capital, that many parts of it could not be recognised by one who had not seen it during the last quarter of a century.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

ONE of the grandest features of the city of Westminster is its abbey church, dedicated to St. Peter. Its site was anciently called

Thorney Island, from being surrounded by a branch of the Thames, which, running off near the upper end of Abingdon Street, to the west of Dean's Yard, rejoined the river between Cannon (Channel) Row and Privy Gardens. This island is said to have derived its name from having been overgrown with thorns before the foundation of the minster or church, which is ascribed to Sebert king of the East Saxons, in the first year of the seventh century. The Roman Catholic church, so fertile in legends, preserved the following tradition concerning the consecration of this first edifice, as related by Sulcardus, a monk of Westminster, an old copy of whose manuscript is deposited in the British Museum :

One stormy night, says the legend, St. Peter descended on the opposite shore of the Thames, and, calling on Edric, a fisherman,

desired to be ferried over to Thorney, which was then flooded round by heavy rains. The fisherman, having been promised a reward for his compliance, obeyed ; and St. Peter entered the church, whence immediately issued a light of such brightness as to convert the darkness of night into the splendour of noon-day. The Apostle then proceeded to consecrate the fabric, amidst a company of the heavenly host and a chorus of celestial voices ; and, whilst the most fragrant odours spread around, the wonders of the scene were increased by angels ascending and descending, as in Jacob's vision of old. The ceremony over, the awe-struck fisherman prepared to recross the river ; and on his return St. Peter revealed his sacred character and mission, and commanded him to make known to Mellitus, then bishop of London, all that he had seen and heard, and

to enjoin him to refrain from a second consecration. The fisherman, taking courage, then asked for his promised reward. St. Peter directed him to cast his net into the water, and presently he found himself repaid for his services by a miraculous draught of salmon. The Apostle, having assured him that neither he nor any of his brethren should ever want a supply of that kind of food, provided they made an offering of every tenth fish to the use of the newly consecrated church, disappeared from his sight. The bishop, being informed of this miraculous event, hastened to the church, where he found various convincing signs that the ceremony of consecration had really been performed ; and, in commemoration of the miracle, he ordered the name of the place to be changed from Thorney to Westminster.

The church was afterwards repaired and enlarged by Offa, king of Mercia, who also, we are told, collected a parcel of monks here. The foundation suffered greatly during the Danish invasions, was partially restored by King Edgar in 958 ; and the church was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, as an atonement for the violation of his vow to make a pilgrimage to Rome. This was a very magnificent structure in comparison with the former edifice ; and Edward, who only just survived its completion, was buried in it before the high altar. It is believed to be the first Saxon church built in the form of a cross, the earlier edifices of this kind having had no transepts.

The present church was built by Henry III. and his successor Edward I. as far as the extremity of the choir ; but the nave and west

front were erected by different abbots, excepting the upper parts of the western towers, which were completed by Sir Christopher Wren. The monastery was dissolved by Henry VIII., restored by his daughter Mary, and again dissolved by Elizabeth, who in 1560 founded the present establishment for a dean, twelve secular canons, and thirty minor canons; to which was attached a royal school for forty boys, with a master and usher, twelve almsmen, an organist, &c.

This edifice is one of the finest examples of the pointed or Gothic style of architecture in the kingdom; and, excepting Salisbury cathedral, it is the most perfect of any remaining. Its total length is 530 feet, that of the transept 203, and the height of the western towers 225 feet.

On entering this venerable edifice from the

west, the interior produces a most striking effect, the view from that point being more extensive and unbroken, and the architectural character of the building more apparent, than from any other. The choir, which is fitted up for divine service, excites considerable interest from the grandeur of the perspective ; it is entered from the nave under the organ gallery : there are also entrances to it from the transepts. Immediately behind the choir is the chapel of Edward the Confessor, containing the shrine and remains of its saintly founder, and monuments of Henry III. Edward I. and his queen Eleanor, Edward III. and his queen Philippa, Richard II. and his first consort Anne of Bohemia, and Henry V. The effigies of several of these royal personages are of cast metal, the splendid gilding of which is now covered with a thick coat of

dust and dirt. The mutilated figure of Henry V. of oak, was originally covered with engraved plates of gilt brass ; it is without head, which was of massy silver, and was stolen about the end of the reign of Henry VIII. Over the arched recess occupied by his tomb is a large and elegant chantry, in which are preserved the helmet worn by him at the battle of Agincourt, his shield, and his war-saddle. In 1774 the coffin of Edward I. was opened, and the body having been embalmed and completely covered with cere or waxed cloth, was found quite perfect. He was dressed in robes of cloth of gold, having on his head a gilt crown, in one hand a sceptre, and in the other a rod and dove.

Near the shrine of Edward the Confessor stands the chair constructed during the reign of Edward I. and in which the kings of Eng-

land since his time have been crowned, that solemn and magnificent ceremony being always performed in this church. Inclosed beneath the seat is the famous prophetic stone, brought by that king from the monastery of Scone, on which the kings of Scotland were anciently crowned. The people of that country firmly believed, that so long as this stone should remain in their possession, so long they should preserve their national independence ; but that the loss of it would be attended with great public calamity. Tradition relates that this relic, which is rough and of oblong form, was originally brought from Egypt, and that it served the patriarch Jacob for a pillow, at the time of his vision. The chair is of oak, rudely carved, and embellished with ornamental work and gilding. A second coronation chair was made,

in imitation of the other, for the queen of William III.

Without the choir are several small chapels containing numerous monuments of eminent persons; and in the aisles are memorials in mosaic work for several children of Edward the First, part of King Sebert's monument, and, among other monuments, one, admirable both for design and execution, of General Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec.

In the north transept, against the wainscoting of the choir, stands the noble monument, by Westmacott, for Charles James Fox, whose ashes repose near the middle of this transept, within so short a distance of those of his illustrious political rival, William Pitt, that, as the poet observes—

Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
'Twill trickle to his rival's bier;

On Pitt's the mournful requiem sound,
And Fox's shall the notes rebound ;
The solemn echo seems to cry,
" Here let their discord with them die !"

In the same vault with the remains of Pitt are deposited those of his father, the first Earl of Chatham, and others of the family. Pitt's monument, the figures of which are of colossal size, is raised upon an arch above the great western doorway ; Lord Chatham's, standing in the north transept, is an admirable production, executed by the late John Bacon, for 6000*l.* voted by parliament ; but out of that sum he had to pay 700*l.* in fees to the dean and chapter for the space which it occupies, and permission to erect it. Near it is Nollekens' splendid cenotaph for the naval captains Bayne, Blair, and Lord Robert Manners, who fell in Rodney's engagement with De Grasse,

in the West Indies, in April 1782. The next inter-columniation is occupied by Flaxman's classical monument of the first Earl of Mansfield. The venerable judge is represented in his judicial robes, seated in a chair, attended by Justice and Wisdom, and at the back is an exquisitely beautiful personification of Death, in the figure of a youth, partly prostrate, and leaning on an extinguished torch.

Among the numerous monuments in the west aisle of the same transept, is Chantrey's recently-erected statue of Francis Horner, which, both for design and execution, will bear comparison with the best sculptures of modern times. Here is also a splendid cenotaph by Thomas Bacon for Sir Eyre Coote. The monumental busts of the Earl of Halifax, by Bacon, sen. ; Warren Hastings, by Bacon, jun. ; Dr. Boulter, primate of all Ireland, by Cheere ;

and others by Rysbrack and Scheemakers ; are of superior execution.

The north aisle of the choir contains many memorials for eminent musicians, naval officers, and others. Among those in the south aisle may be mentioned those of Pasquale de Paoli, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Dr. Charles Burney, and Dr. Isaac Watts.

The south transept has been very appropriately named Poet's Corner, on account of the numerous poets and men of genius and science who are interred, or have memorials, there. It contains the monuments of Shakespeare, Chaucer, Spenser, Camden, Casaubon, Barrow, Ben Jonson, Milton, Butler, Sir Isaac Newton, Drayton, Cowley, Dryden, Addison, Gay, Pringle, Hales, Barrow, St. Evremond, Prior, Handel, Gray, Garrick, Rowe, Thomson, Anstey, and many others.

In the pavement are slabs in memory of old Parr, Davenant, Dr. Johnson, Chambers, Adams, Cumberland, and Sheridan.

Adjoining to the east end of the church is the magnificent chapel called, after the name of its founder, Henry the Seventh's. This monarch, who is charged with having resorted to the most unjustifiable methods of extorting money, appears in his declining years to have felt some compunctious visitings of conscience, and to have thought it expedient to make his peace with Heaven, by expending a portion of his treasures in works of charity and devotion ; and also by instituting a perpetual observance of those rites and ceremonies, which, according to the doctrines of the Romish church, have power to obtain pardon for sin, even after death. Thus he directed ten thousand masses to be said for "the remission of his sins and the

weal of his soul," at the rate of sixpence each; and he ordered 2000*l.* to be distributed in alms, 300*l.* of which was to be expended in the release of poor prisoners. He had caused this chapel to be erected as a place of sepulture for himself and his family, and, only nine days before his death, which happened in April 1509, he delivered to Abbot Islip 5000*l.* "in redy money before the honde," for the purpose of completing the building. In his will he makes mention of this circumstance, and expressly calls the prior of St. Bartholomew's the "master of the works." The prior at that time was William Bolton, who is recorded by Speed to have been "a great builder," and whom we may hence conclude to have been the architect of this chapel, with as good reason as the work has been ascribed to others. Henry also left minute directions

for the construction and embellishment of the tomb that was to receive his remains and those of his queen, who had died some years before him.

This chapel, called by Leland "a wonder of the world," was completed in the year 1512, at the total expense, according to Holinshed, of 14,000*l.*, equal to at least 200,000*l.* at the present time. Its extreme length outside is 115 feet, and breadth 79 and a half. It is a rich specimen of the most florid style of pointed architecture. Every part of it is covered with sculptural decorations, "as though the artist had intended to give to stone the character of embroidery, and enclose his walls within the meshes of lace-work." The decorations of the interior are equally rich and beautiful.

In the middle of the chapel, within a

“closure” or screen, near the east end, is the tomb of Henry and his queen, executed under a special contract for 1500*l.* by Torregiano, an Italian artist, between the years 1512 and 1518. The pedestal is of black marble, but the recumbent figures of the royal pair, the pilasters, relievos, and other decorations, are of gilt copper, and must have originally made a magnificent appearance, though now discoloured by indurated dust. The surrounding screen, entirely of brass and copper, is one of the most elaborate specimens in open work that the founder’s art ever produced. It is in the pointed style, and was both designed and executed by English artists.

Upon a raised flooring on each side of the nave is a row of oaken stalls, with elaborate pierced canopies; and below them, on the pavement, rows of seats, adorned with carvings,

some of which are extremely grotesque and ludicrous. These stalls and seats have long been appropriated to the use of knights of the Bath and their esquires; all installations since the revival of the order by George I. having been held in this chapel.

The vaulting of the nave, entirely of stone, has been justly termed a prodigy of art, so vast is its extent, so diversified the tracery, and so complicated the pendent decorations.

Besides the founder and his queen, the remains of all the British sovereigns, from Queen Elizabeth to George II. inclusive, with the single exception of James II. (who died and was buried at St. Germain in France,) have been deposited in the vaults beneath this chapel, together with many of their offspring, and others of royal blood. In the north aisle is the elegant monument of Queen Elizabeth,

which displays a fine effigy of that sovereign lying under a sumptuous canopy on a slab supported by lions; and that erected for Edward V. and Richard Duke of York, the two sons of Edward IV. by command of Charles II. in whose reign the bones of two youths, supposed to be the remains of those princes, were discovered in the Tower, and removed to this chapel. In the south aisle are the monuments of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots; the Countess of Lenox, mother of her equally ill-fated husband, Lord Darnley; the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; and Monck, first Duke of Albemarle. The recumbent figure of the Queen of Scots is admirably executed in white marble; that of the Countess of Richmond, of cast metal gilt, was probably the work of Torregiano, and executed from nature.

At the beginning of the present century, the exterior of this chapel was found to be in so ruinous a state, and the stone-work so much decayed, that the safety of the whole fabric was endangered. Application was therefore made to parliament for pecuniary aid, in order to its complete restoration in conformity with the original building. The repairs were commenced in 1809, and completed in 1822 ; they were executed entirely with Bath stone ; and the total amount of the grants voted for the purpose by the House of Commons exceeded 42,000/.

In July 1803, Westminster Abbey narrowly escaped destruction. Owing to the carelessness of some workmen who were repairing the leads of the roof, the top of the square tower in the centre of the cross aisles was set on fire. As the accident happened in the middle

of the day, it was perceived before much mischief had been done, and so prompt and effective were the means applied for the extinction of the flames, that the damage was confined to the top of the tower where the fire began.

The cloisters of the Abbey are nearly entire. They are situated on the south side of the church, from which two doors lead to them, and they are filled with monuments of eminent persons. The most remarkable for their antiquity are those of four abbots, who lived in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. On the east side is the entrance, through a vaulted passage, to the Chapter House, an octagonal building, erected in 1250, originally very lofty, with a pillar rising from the centre of the floor to the roof, and having arches springing from the walls of each angle and meeting

at the top. Here, by consent of the abbot, the Commons of England sat from 1377, till Edward VI. allotted the chapel of St. Stephen for their use. Only part of the central pillar now remains; and the building has been fitted up with galleries to contain the records of the crown, which are now deposited there. Among these is the celebrated statistical account of the whole kingdom, called Domesday Book, compiled in the time of the Conqueror. This venerable document, in two volumes, is in excellent preservation, and as legible as when first written.

The Deanery, originally the abode of the abbots of Westminster, contains several large and handsome apartments, among which is the Jerusalem Chamber, remarkable in history for having been the place where Henry IV. closed his ambitious career. Having swooned

while paying his adoration at the shrine of Edward the Confessor, in the abbey church, preparatory to his intended departure for Palestine, he was carried into this chamber. On recovering his senses and inquiring where he was, he received for answer "In the Jerusalem Chamber." Feeling himself struck with death, he made that confession which Shakespeare has thus rendered :—

Sacred be God ! even then my life must end.
It hath been prophesied to me many years
I should not die but in *Jerusalem*,
Which vainly I supposed the *Holy Land* !

On the north side of the abbey was the church, which served for a sanctuary, or place of refuge, where in ancient times criminals of certain denominations were safe from the pursuit of justice. This church was in the form of a cross, and double ; one being built over

the other. It was supposed to have been erected by the Confessor; and the walls were of such strength, that its demolition was a work of great labour. Within its precincts, the widowed queen of Edward IV. took refuge with her younger son, to save him from the cruel Gloucester, who had Edward V. the elder, in his power. At the persuasion of the Duke of Buckingham and the Archbishop of York, the unhappy mother surrendered the child, who was instantly conveyed to his brother in the Tower, where they soon afterwards shared one common fate. Till the recent improvements in this part of the town, the spot on which this church formerly stood was known by the name of Broad Sanctuary.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL is supposed to owe its original foundation to Edward the Confessor, but was refounded, as at present constituted, in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, for forty scholars, called king's scholars, a head and second master, and twelve almsmen. The entrance to the school is from Dean's Yard. What was formerly the abbot's hall is now the dining hall of the scholars; the abbot's kitchen is likewise appropriated to their use; and their dormitory was built about the middle of the last century, on the site of granaries originally erected by Abbot Littlington.

This seminary is divided into two schools, the upper and the lower, and is attended by the sons of many of the first nobility and

gentry, who pay for their education. These pay scholars amount to about five hundred. There are seven forms or classes. The masters have numerous assistants. The king's scholars, when qualified for the university, are elected to Christ Church, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Many eminent men, both in church and state, have acquired the rudiments of knowledge at this establishment, over which several illustrious scholars have at different times presided. Among them may be mentioned Camden, the author of the *Britannia* ; Dr. Richard Busby, famous for his classical knowledge, and the severity of his discipline ; Dr. Markham, archbishop of York ; Dr. Vincent ; and Dr. Carey, late bishop of Exeter.



Wm. L. G.

Westminster Hall

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WESTMINSTER HALL.

THE mass of buildings to which Westminster Hall belongs, occupy the site of the old royal palace of Westminster, which was erected by Edward the Confessor, and enlarged by succeeding monarchs. It stood close to the bank of the Thames, and included the spot still called Old Palace Yard, and part of Abingdon Street. The first hall was built by William Rufus, as a banqueting house to this palace; but it was pulled down and the present hall erected by Richard II. in 1397. Here, two years afterwards, that king kept Christmas with his characteristic magnificence, entertaining on each day of the feast ten thousand guests.

Westminster Hall is the largest room in Europe which is not supported by pillars, being 270 feet long, 74 broad, and 90 high. The venerable-looking roof, chiefly of chesnut wood, is highly admired as a curious piece of workmanship, decorated in many parts by the arms of Edward the Confessor and Richard II. It was formerly covered with lead, which, having been found too heavy, was removed, and slates were substituted in its stead. The pavement is of stone. This edifice was completely repaired and new fronted during the years 1820–1822. The principal entrance, at the north end, is flanked by embattled towers, adorned with niches for statues, as in the old front; but they are still unoccupied. On the west side of the hall are communications with the new courts of law and equity; at the southern extremity is an avenue into

New Palace Yard, and in the centre a passage leading into the House of Commons.

Parliaments have frequently met in Westminster Hall; and here in ancient times the king administered justice in person. The trial of Charles I. was held beneath its roof; and it is still used for the trial of peers or persons impeached by the Commons. Here too have been held for ages the feasts given at the coronation of the kings of England. On this occasion Westminster Hall is the scene of a peculiar ceremony. At the conclusion of the first course, a person called the king's champion, mounted on a white horse, and clad in a suit of white armour, rides into the hall, attended by his esquires and pages, richly apparelled. His herald proclaims that he is ready to meet in mortal fight any one who shall deny that the king is the lawful heir to

the crown ; on which the champion throws down his gauntlet in token of defiance. This challenge is thrice repeated. The champion then bows to the king, who pledges him in a golden cup and cover ; the champion then drinks, and taking the cup and cover for his fee, leaves the hall. This practice is supposed to have originated with William the Conqueror ; who, conscious of the weakness of his claim to the crown of England, had recourse to this method of convincing the vulgar of the validity of his right ; as they were always ready to believe a man's cause to be just, if he appealed to a trial by battle. The first champions were the Marmions, who followed the Conqueror from Normandy, and to whom he gave the manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, to be held by that service. To them succeeded the Dymokes, who still hold that honour.

THE LAW COURTS.

ON the west side of Westminster Hall are the buildings recently erected from designs by Sir John Soane, for the Lord Chancellor's and Vice Chancellor's courts, which are spacious rooms, surmounted by cupolas, with convenient seats and galleries for suitors, students, and legal practitioners; and the courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, which are also judiciously arranged and handsomely decorated.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ADJOINING to the south end of Westminster Hall are the buildings temporarily fitted up for the deliberations of the two houses of the legislature, out of the remains of those consumed by the calamitous fire of October 16th 1834.

The front of the late House of Lords, in Old Palace Yard, had a colonnade connecting the two entrances, one for the king and his retinue on state occasions, and the other for the members of the house. The interior was hung with tapestry, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the gift of the States of Holland to Queen Elizabeth. It was newly fitted up in 1820, and instead of the elevated arm-chair previously used for the seat of the



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Houses of Lords & Commons

Engl. Map. No. 1. 1870. St. Paul's Church Yard London.

sovereign on extraordinary occasions, a splendid throne was erected. It was covered by an immense canopy of crimson velvet, surmounted by an imperial crown, and supported by pillars richly gilt and decorated. The seats of the Lord Chancellor, who is by virtue of his office speaker of the House of Lords, of the judges, and officers, are wool-sacks, covered with crimson baize ; and the peers, ranged according to their rank, sit on benches covered with the same material. The archbishops, dukes, and marquesses sit on the right hand of the throne ; the earls and bishops on the left ; and the other peers on cross-benches in front. At the end of the house opposite to the throne there is a bar, without which sits the king's first gentleman usher, called black rod, from a black wand which he carries in his hand. Under him are

a yeoman usher, who waits at the inside of the door, a crier without, and a serjeant-at-mace, who always attends the Lord Chancellor.

On state occasions, when the king sits crowned on his throne, the lords sit uncovered, but the judges stand till his majesty gives them leave to be seated. When the king is not present, the lords, at their entrance, do reverence to the throne, as is done by all who enter the presence-chamber.

The House of Lords consists of the lords spiritual and temporal. The spiritual lords are the two archbishops and twenty-four bishops of England, and one archbishop and three bishops from Ireland. The temporal lords are indefinite in number, consisting of all the peers of Great Britain; of the sixteen elective peers of Scotland; and of the twenty-

eight elective peers of Ireland. The total number at present is about four hundred.

In giving their votes, the peers say *content* or *not content*, beginning with the lowest and ascending to the highest rank. They have the right of voting by proxy. When both houses have agreed to pass a bill, it cannot become law till it has received the royal assent, which is always given in the House of Lords, either by the king in person, or by commissioners of his appointment.

The House of Lords constitute the supreme judicature of the kingdom. They take cognizance of treason and high crimes committed by peers and others ; try all who are impeached by the Commons ; and acquit or condemn without taking an oath, merely laying the right hand on the breast and saying, *Guilty*, or *Not guilty, upon my honour*. Appeals may

be brought before them from all other courts ; and sometimes they even reverse the decrees of chancery.

Between the Houses of the Lords and Commons there was a long lofty apartment, called the Painted Chamber, the walls having been originally painted with the taking of Antioch, and other subjects, by command of Henry III. This room was used as the place for conferences between the two houses ; and here was signed the death-warrant of King Charles I.

Beneath the old House of Lords was the ancient kitchen of the palace of Edward the Confessor, where, in the beginning of James the First's reign, Guy Fawkes and the other Catholic conspirators had deposited gunpowder and various combustibles for the purpose of blowing up the king and the parliament, on the opening of the session. It is well known

that a letter to one of the peers led to a search and the detection of the plot, on the very eve of the day on which it was to have been carried into effect.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ADJOINING to the south-east angle of Westminster Hall was the late House of Commons, frequently called St. Stephen's Chapel, from having originally been a chapel founded by King Stephen, in honour of the martyr of the same name. It was rebuilt in 1347 by Edward III. who converted it into a collegiate church, under the government of a dean and twelve secular canons. For the use of this chapel the same king built in the Little Sanc-

tuary, westward, a strong bell tower for three large bells, which were rung at coronations and other particular occasions, and the sound of which was vulgarly believed to have the effect of souring all the beer in the neighbourhood. The last dean, Dr. John Chambré, physician to Henry VIII. and one of the founders of the Barber Surgeons' Company, built the beautiful cloisters, at the cost of eleven thousand marks. In the sixteenth century it shared the fate of similar foundations, and on its surrender to Edward VI. he assigned it to the Commons House of Parliament for the sessions of its members, to which purpose it has ever since been appropriated, until its recent destruction by fire.

This chapel, as rebuilt by Edward III. was of extraordinary beauty. When, after the union with Ireland, it was found necessary to

enlarge the edifice for the accommodation of the increased number of members, it was discovered that great part of the original decorations still remained. On the removal of the wainscot and ceiling, which had masked the sides and roof, these were seen to be most curiously wrought, and ornamented with a profusion of gilding and painting, displaying beautiful specimens of the fine arts as they existed in the reign of Edward III. The gilding was remarkably solid and highly burnished, and the colours vivid, both being as fresh in appearance as though but just executed. Beneath the house there were also, before the late fire, considerable remains in good preservation of an under-chapel of curious workmanship, together with one side of a cloister, the roof of which was scarcely surpassed in beauty by that of Henry VII.'s chapel. The

west front of the building, with its fine pointed arch window, was also entire ; as was likewise a small court of the palace, belonging with its buildings to the official residence of the speaker, which suffered so much injury from the fire as to render it necessary to provide another house for that functionary.

At one end of the room in which the commons assemble, at some distance from the wall, is placed the chair of the speaker, decorated with gilding, and having the king's arms at the top. The speaker commonly wears a long black silk gown and a full-bottomed wig ; but on state occasions a robe similar to the state-robe of the lord chancellor. Before him, at a small distance, is a table for the three clerks of the house, whose duty it is to make minutes of its proceedings, to read the titles of bills, and to hand them to the

speaker. On this table lies the ensign of his office, the mace, when the house is formally sitting ; but when the house is in committee it is placed under the table, and the perpetual chairman to the committees of the whole house takes the chair where the clerk of the house usually sits.

The House of Commons consists of 658 members, who are elected by the different counties, cities, and boroughs ; they have no particular seats, except those for the city of London, who have a right to sit on the speaker's right hand ; a privilege of which they rarely avail themselves but on the first day of a session. The seat on the floor, on the right hand of the speaker, is usually occupied by the principal members of the administration, whence it is called the Treasury Bench ; and on the opposite seat are ranged the lead-

ers of the opposition. The speaker retains his hat, unless on particular occasions. All the members must be seated excepting the one addressing the chair, who is uncovered ; at other times they wear their hats or not at pleasure. Forty members must be present to constitute a house, and eight a committee.

The members vote by aye and nay. When it is doubtful which party forms the majority, the house divides. If the question relates to anything already before the house, the nays go out ; but, if the object is to bring in anything, as a bill or petition, the ayes retire : the speaker appoints two tellers of each opinion to count the numbers on either side, and according to their report he declares the majority. In a committee of the whole house they divide by changing sides, the ayes taking the right hand of the chair and the nays the

left, and in this case there are but two tellers. The speaker is not allowed to vote unless the house be equally divided, when his vote, of course, decides the question ; neither can he take any part in a debate, his only duty being to keep order in the assembly, and to enforce the regulations and usages of the house.

All bills relating to the imposition of taxes or the expenditure of the public money must originate in the House of Commons. Any member may move for leave to bring in a bill ; if the motion is agreed to by the house, the mover and some of his supporters are ordered to prepare and bring it in. Every bill must be read three times for discussion ; and when it has passed through this ordeal in one house it is introduced in the other.

There is a gallery in the House of Com-

mons for the accommodation of a very limited number of visitors and of the reporters for the newspapers; though the standing orders absolutely forbid either the presence of strangers or the publication of its proceedings; but they are liable to be obliged to withdraw at a moment's warning, on the motion of any member.

During the sway of the Saxons, the affairs of the kingdom were regulated in national councils, and these councils were to be held twice in every year; but the commons of England, as represented by knights, citizens, and burgesses, were not specifically named till the latter years of the reign of Henry III. when Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, caused them to be duly summoned, for the purpose of employing their influence to counteract the arbitrary domination of the crown. It was

enacted in the fourth year of Edward III. that "a parliament should be holden every year twice, and more often if need be;" and this continued to be the statute law, though frequently violated by the sovereign, until after the restoration of Charles II. An act was then passed for the assembling and holding parliaments once in three years at least, and this act was confirmed by William and Mary after the revolution of 1688. In the first of George I. it was enacted that the duration of parliament should be extended to seven years; and in spite of the attempts since made to restore triennial parliaments, this regulation still continues in force.

The fire which destroyed both houses of parliament, as it has been already mentioned, was occasioned by want of proper caution in burning the old wooden tallies, formerly used

in the court of exchequer, in a stove connected with the flues which warmed the House of Lords. By this accident that house, with its robing-rooms, several of the committee-rooms, and the painted-chamber, was totally destroyed. The library, the parliament offices, the office of the lord great chamberlain, and some other apartments in the same portion of the building, were saved. The House of Commons, with its libraries, and all the committee-rooms, excepting four, were also consumed. In a very short space of time, however, the ruins of the House of Lords, the bare walls alone of which had been left standing, were fitted up for the meetings of the commons ; and those of the painted-chamber, were converted into a place of assembly for the peers. The former arrangements of both were preserved.

NEW PALACE YARD.

IN the area now denominated New Palace Yard were anciently situated the buildings called Le Wolstaple; because the wool staple, or mart, was held there. This mart had been held for many years in Flanders, to the great detriment of the English merchants, when, in 1353, Edward III. caused the wool trade to be confined to his own dominions, and to be carried on at Westminster and other considerable towns. By this measure he brought wealth into the country, and considerably increased the royal revenue; for parliament granted him a certain sum on every sack of wool exported. Henry VI. had no fewer than six wool-houses here, which he gave to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's; and the concourse of persons to

this wool mart produced a corresponding increase of inhabitants, so that the royal village of Westminster attained the importance of a town.

Opposite to the gate of Westminster Hall stood a clock-house, or bell-tower, which is said to have owed its erection to the following circumstance. In the reign of Henry III. a poor man having been fined, in an action for debt, the sum of thirteen shillings and four pence, Radulphus de Ingham, chief justice of the King's Bench, pitying his case, caused the court-roll to be altered, and the fine to be reduced to six shillings and eight-pence. This alteration being soon discovered, Ingham was fined eight hundred marks; and that sum was expended in the erection of the bell-tower, in which were placed a bell and a clock, which, striking hourly, was intended to remind the judges in the hall of the fate of their colleague.

On the demolition of this tower in 1715, the great bell was given for the clock of the new cathedral of St. Paul, whither it was removed.

On the south side of New Palace Yard was situated the apartment called the Star Chamber, said to have been so denominated from the Jewish bonds, *starra*, deposited there by Richard I. Here met the Star Chamber commissioners, whose arbitrary decrees, in the time of Charles I. contributed not a little to produce the popular discontents which led to the civil war between that king and the parliament.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

It is a remarkable fact, that, till the middle of the last century, the British metropolis had but a single bridge across the Thames. West-

minster Bridge was the second. The architect employed to erect it was M. Labelye, a Frenchman. The work was begun in 1739, and finished in 1750, at an expense of 389,500*l.*; about one-half of which sum was raised by three successive lotteries, and the other granted by parliament.

This bridge is built of Portland stone. It is 1223 feet long, and 44 wide; supported by fourteen piers, and thirteen large and two small semicircular arches. On the top of each pier, on either side of the pathway for pedestrians, is a semi-octangular recess; twelve of these recesses are covered with half-cupolas. The piers are built inside and outside of solid blocks of not less than a ton weight, and many of from two to five tons; each of the two middle piers containing 200 tons. The middle arch is 76 feet wide, the two others on each

side decrease in width by four feet, and, the same proportion being observed in the rest, the width of the last two is 52 feet ; the two smaller ones, close to the abutments, being each about 25 feet in width. The free water-way between the piers is about 870 feet.

During the erection of this bridge, one of the piers, by sinking, damaged the arch to which it belonged so much, that the commissioners had determined to pull it down ; but by laying twelve thousand tons of cannon and leaden weights on the lower part of the pier, the foundation was settled and set to rights in such a manner as to render it secure from any future accident of the kind.

WHITEHALL.

ON the spot now called Whitehall stood a mansion originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, justiciary of England in the reign of Henry III. At his death he bequeathed it to the monastery of the Black Friars, London, who in 1248 disposed of it to Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York. As the town residence of the prelates of that see, it acquired the name of York House. The last of them who possessed it was the munificent and haughty Cardinal Wolsey, on whose disgrace it was seized by Henry VIII. and thenceforth became the royal residence. No sooner had he obtained possession of this mansion, than, for its accommodation, and that of St. James's hospital, also just converted into a palace, he enclosed the

park ; built a magnificent gate from a design by Holbein ; added a spacious gallery for the convenience of the royal family, the nobility, and the great officers of state, to view the tournaments performed in the Tilt Yard ; and soon afterwards ordered a tennis-court, a cockpit, and bowling-greens to be formed, with other places for various kinds of diversions.

Thus it appears that the site of this palace occupied the space along the bank of the river, commencing with Privy Gardens and ending near Scotland Yard ; and extending westward from the Thames to St. James's Park, along the eastern border of which many of its buildings were situated, from the Cockpit, which it included, to Spring Gardens.

The successors of Henry VIII. continued to make Whitehall their place of residence ; and there is no reason to doubt the report of

Hentzner, the German traveller, that in the time of Queen Elizabeth "it was a structure truly royal." Here that princess feasted her vanity in the Tilt Yard. "Here," says Pennant, "in her sixty-third year, with wrinkled face, red periwig, little eyes, hooked nose, skinny lips, and black teeth, she could suck in the gross flatteries of her favourite courtiers. Essex, by his squire, told her of her beauty and worth; a Dutch ambassador assured her majesty that he had undertaken the voyage to see her, who, for beauty and wisdom, excelled all other beauties in the world. She laboured at an audience to make Melvil, the Scots ambassador, acknowledge that his charming mistress was inferior in beauty to herself. The artful Scot evaded her question. She put on a new suit of every foreign nation each day of audience to attract his admiration. So fond was

she of dress, that three thousand different dresses were found in her wardrobe after her death. . . . She was fond of dancing—I admire the humour she showed in using this exercise. Whenever a messenger came from her successor, James, to deliver letters to her from his master, on lifting up the hangings, he was sure to find her dancing affectedly to a little fiddle, that he might tell James how unlikely he was, from her youthful disposition, to come to the throne after which he was so eager.”

Elizabeth had other diversions, which she pursued till a late period of her life. Thus we are told, that one day she appointed a Frenchman “to do feats upon a rope in the Conduit-yard;” and that next day she commanded the bears, the bull, and the ape, “to be bayted in the Tilt Yard.”

In 1581 that queen gave here a most sumptuous tournament in honour of the commissioners sent from the Duke of Anjou to propose a marriage with her. A banqueting-house was erected at the expense of 1700*l*. and most superbly ornamented. "The gallerie adjoining to her majestie's house at Whitehall," says Holinshed, "whereat her person should be placed, was called, and not without cause, the castell or fortresse of perfect beautie." The queen, who was then forty-eight years of age, expected all the flattery that the charms of eighteen might claim. "This fortress of perfect beautie was assailed by Desire and his four foster-children." The combatants on both sides were persons of the highest rank; a regular summons was first sent to the possessor of the "castle," in a "delectable" song; which ended, two cannons were fired off, one with

sweet powder and the other with sweet water : and after were store of prettie scaling-ladders, and then the footmen threw floures and such fansies against the wals, with all such devises as might seem fit shot for Desire.” Desire was however repulsed, as if to prefigure the ultimate rejection of Anjou’s suit, in spite of the queen’s infatuation for him. For, though he was nearly twenty-five years younger than herself, Elizabeth appears to have been determined upon the match, and is even said to have taken up the pen to sign the marriage contract ; but from this indiscretion she was saved by the remonstrances of her ministers, and the importunities of her maids of honour ; who, as Camden informs us, spent the night in weeping and wailing round her bed.

In consequence of the ruinous condition of this palace in the time of James I. that mon-

arch determined to rebuild it on a magnificent scale, after designs by Inigo Jones. The new palace was to consist of four fronts, each having an entrance between two square towers. The length was to have been 1152 feet, and the depth 874. Within, it was to contain a large central court, and five of smaller dimensions ; but the only part of this plan ever executed was the present Banqueting House, which, after the destruction by fire of that erected by Elizabeth, was begun in 1619, and finished in two years, at the cost of 1700*l*. The ceiling was painted by Rubens : the subject is the apotheosis of James I. and chiefly indicative of that monarch's love of peace. For this work the artist was paid 3000*l*. by Charles I. and received the honour of knighthood. This painting was repaired by Kent, in the reign of George II. and again, about sixty years ago,

by Cipriani, who "had 2000*l.* for his trouble," as Pennant was informed.

During the hostilities between Charles and the Parliament, Whitehall was seized by the latter, and in 1645 they passed a series of votes respecting the magnificent collection of works of art made by that sovereign. The fanatics ordered among other things, that "all such pictures and statues" at York House "as are without any *superstition*, shall be forthwith sold, for the benefit of Ireland and the north;" and that "all such pictures there as have the representation of the second person in Trinity, or of the Virgin Mary, shall be forthwith burnt."

In front of the Banqueting House, in an enclosed court, now the public street, the scaffold for the execution of the unfortunate Charles was a few years afterwards erected. He had slept at St. James's on the preceding night,

and walked on the fatal morning across the park to the place of execution, attended by his gentlemen, bareheaded. Ascending the great staircase, he passed through the long gallery to his bedchamber, there to await the final summons. He was then conducted along the galleries and the Banqueting House, through the wall of which a passage was broken, to the scaffold.

During the protectorate, Oliver Cromwell resided principally at Whitehall, where he exerted himself to preserve such parts of the royal collection as had not been sold or stolen ; and also purchased many of the late king's pictures, including the Cartoons of Raphael, now at Hampton Court.

After the restoration of Charles II. this palace was immediately occupied by that king, and it soon became the scene of the most open

and licentious profligacy. Of its general appearance M. de Rochford gives the following account in his "Travels," printed at Paris in 1672 :—

“ Whitehall consists of a great court, surrounded by buildings without either symmetry or beauty worth mentioning, having a chapel, which occupies an entire face of that court, and looks towards the gate through which one enters, where, on the right hand, there is a great pavilion with many windows, which seems newly built, and fronts towards the place before the palace ; but on the side looking to the river there is a garden, in which is a parterre, many statues of marble and bronze well executed, and a terrace by the side of the river. These would be the most striking parts of this palace, were it not that on the other side there is this advantage, that

one may thence pass by means of a gallery which goes over the street into the great park, and the beautiful garden of St. James's."

At this period a superstitious notion prevailed that the royal touch was capable of curing the disorder called the king's evil. There were stated times for the performance of the ceremony; and when it is known that it was customary for the king to present a piece of money to each of the patients, it will not appear surprising that the applicants should be very numerous. Evelyn tells us, that in March 1684, so great was the concourse of people with their children "to be touched for the evil" at this palace, "that six or seven were crushed to death by pressing at the surgeon's door for tickets."

Charles II. expired at Whitehall in February 1685, and in the summer of the same

year, James, his brother and successor, who made no secret of his attachment to popery, commenced a new range of buildings on the garden side at Whitehall, including a *chapel* and apartments for the queen; but, on the arrival of the Prince of Orange in 1688, he quitted this palace and his throne for ever.

In 1691 an accidental fire consumed part of the buildings belonging to Whitehall palace; and in 1697 all that remained, with the exception of the Banqueting House and some inferior offices, was destroyed by a similar catastrophe.

In the reign of George I. the Banqueting House was converted into a chapel, and twelve clergymen, six from either university, were appointed to officiate a month each in due succession, with a stipend of 30*l.* yearly. It is now appropriated to the use of the Foot

Guards, and over the altar are placed the eagles and trophies taken from the French during the war in Spain and on the field of Waterloo. Here also, on Maundy Thursday, the king's bounty to poor and aged men and women is distributed.

In the area behind this edifice is a fine bronze statue of James II. by Grinling Gibbons.

THE TREASURY.

At the south-western extremity of the street called Whitehall, has lately been erected the magnificent line of building exhibited in the annexed view, from designs by Sir John Soane. It is of the Composite order, and copied from the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. Though



St. Michael's, 1844
St. Michael's, 1844
St. Michael's, 1844

this mass of building, extending backward to St. James's Park, goes under the general denomination of the Treasury, it comprises several other government offices, such as those appropriated to the board of trade, the privy council, &c. The park-front is accounted one of the most beautiful specimens of architecture in London.

The Treasury is under the government of six lords commissioners, and the first lord is always prime minister. His official residence in Downing Street has a front next to the park. In the same street are the offices of the secretaries of state for foreign affairs, and for the war department; whilst the offices for the home department are in a building at the northern extremity of the Treasury, purchased for that purpose of the Dorset family.

THE HORSE GUARDS.

NORTHWARD of the edifices just described stands the War Office, commonly called the Horse Guards, from the circumstance of its being the station where that portion of the military is usually on duty. It is a plain, solid, but rather heavy-looking structure, built by Kent, about the year 1730, and cost 30,000*l*. It consists of a centre and wings; the principal front facing the park, being surmounted in the middle by a cupola, containing an excellent clock. Under the centre are archways from the park to Whitehall, through the principal of which the king passes when he goes in state to the house of peers. In the street-front there is a handsome gateway, at the sides of which are two small



The Horse Guards

London



Sandoz sc.

Admiralty.

Printed by W. & A. Groom, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

stone pavilions, where sentinels equipped in full uniform mount guard during the day.

In this building is transacted, in a great variety of departments, the whole business of the British army; and here also are the orderly rooms for the three regiments of Foot Guards; a portion of which force parades every day before the park-front of the building, and the fine band of music which accompanies the spectacle, renders it highly attractive.

THE ADMIRALTY.

THE site of this edifice was formerly occupied by Wallingford House, built in the early years of the reign of Charles I. by Viscount Wallingford. It was from the roof of this

mansion that the pious Archbishop Usher was persuaded to take a last view of Charles I. to whom he was strongly attached, when he was led out on the scaffold before Whitehall. He sank overpowered with horror at the sight, and was borne insensible to his apartment.

In the reign of William III. this house was purchased for the Admiralty Office, and it was rebuilt under George II. by Ripley. It is a commanding building, of brick and stone ; having a fore-court separated from the street by a stone screen and gateway, adorned with naval emblems. The front consists of a very lofty portico, supported by four massy stone pillars, of the Ionic order, and two deep advancing wings. On the top of the edifice is a telegraph for communicating orders and intelligence to the principal ports of the kingdom.

The business of this department is under

the direction of five lords commissioners, who have here spacious abodes, and the principal of whom is styled first lord of the admiralty. The whole navy of the united kingdom is under the control of this board, which nominates all the officers of his majesty's ships of war.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

St. James's Palace, situated on the north side of the park named after it, was originally an hospital founded by devout citizens of London, before the Conquest, for fourteen leprous females. It was subsequently endowed with lands in Westminster, Hampstead, Hendon, and other places; and a brotherhood of six chaplains and two laymen was added

for the celebration of divine and other services. Edward I. conferred on this establishment the privilege of a yearly fair to last seven days. In the reign of Henry III. the hospital was rebuilt by the Abbot of Westminster; and in 1450 the perpetual custody of it was granted by Henry VI. to Eton College, in exchange for the living of Chattisham, in Suffolk. Its favourable situation having attracted the notice of Henry VIII. he persuaded the college to relinquish its right to him, and to accept Chattisham again as an equivalent. He then dismissed the inmates, to whom he granted pensions; erected upon its site "a goodly palace," and formed the park by inclosing the adjoining lands with a brick wall.

It is conjectured that Holbein furnished the plan for "St. James's Manor House," as the new palace was then called. Only a small

part of Henry's building now remains; and from the initials H. A. united by a knot, which appear among the decorations of this portion, it is conjectured that this palace was erected for the reception of Anne Boleyn.

In 1610 the house and manor of St. James's were granted to Henry Prince of Wales, on whose death, two years afterwards, they reverted to the crown. Charles I. made various additions to this palace, in which most of his children were born. Here he formed a gallery of statues, and fitted up part of the original mansion as a chapel royal. Hither he was brought from Windsor on the 19th of January preparatory to his trial. Some of the eleven days which he was yet permitted to live he spent in Westminster Hall, and of the nights in the contiguous house of Sir Robert Cotton. On the 27th, after his sentence, he was re-

moved to his bedchamber at Whitehall, where he remained till the 29th, when he was taken back to St. James's : on the morning of his execution he attended divine service in the chapel, and walked, unmoved by every insult, with a firm step to the last scene of his sufferings.

The queen's chapel, now called the German chapel, was erected for Catharine of Braganza, queen of Charles II. after whose restoration, his brother, the Duke of York, resided at St. James's. It was for one of the apartments of this prince that Sir Peter Lely painted the famous pictures of the Court Beauties, which now adorn the palace of Hampton Court. In 1688, when William Prince of Orange arrived in London, James II. made him an offer of this palace for his residence. It was accepted ; but at the same time a hint was conveyed to the king that his

future residence at Whitehall would be dangerous. James profited by the notice, and precipitately quitted his throne and kingdom. William was immediately proclaimed king, and, as he preferred Hampton Court for a residence, St. James's was assigned to his sister-in-law, the Princess Anne, and her consort George Prince of Denmark.

On the destruction of Whitehall, a few years afterwards, as already related, there was no place in London fit for the reception of the court but this palace, which became the principal residence of our succeeding monarchs. In the reign of Queen Anne it was much enlarged: Caroline, queen of George II. died at St. James's. On the accession of George III. some of the state-rooms were enlarged; his eldest son, the late king, was born here; and during his long reign the court continued

to be held at St. James's, though he made Buckingham House his domestic residence. In January 1809 an accidental fire destroyed almost all the buildings at the east end of this palace, including the private apartments of their majesties and those of the Duke of Cambridge. In 1822 a general alteration and repair of this edifice took place, and a magnificent banqueting-room was formed out of the old ball-room.

St. James's Palace is an extensive and irregular pile of building, principally of brick incorporated with the stone remains of the ancient hospital. The principal entrance, fronting St. James's Street, is by a lofty gate-house, opening into a quadrangular court, with a colonnade on the west side. At the garden entrance, opposite to Marlborough House, an insane woman, named Margaret

Nicholson, made an attempt on the life of George III. by striking at him with a knife, which she had concealed behind a pretended petition. The blow was fortunately warded off by a page; and the lunatic was consigned to Bedlam, where she died in 1828.

On entering by the principal court, a staircase leads to the king's guard-room, which is decorated with weapons of different kinds, systematically arranged in various figures. Here, on state occasions, the yeomen of the king's guard, in their ancient picturesque costumes, and armed with battle-axes, are in attendance. A small chamber, containing some beautiful tapestry, then leads to a suite of three principal rooms, the furthest of which is the grand presence-chamber. These apartments are fitted up with the utmost splendour and adorned with valuable pictures. The

presence-chamber surpasses them all in size and magnificence. At one end of it is the throne, consisting of a superb state chair, elevated on three steps, and surmounted by a canopy composed chiefly of rich crimson Genoa velvet, trimmed with gold lace. Beyond this chamber are the king's closet and dressing-room ; in the former, which is splendidly decorated, his majesty gives audience to his ministers, the foreign ambassadors, and the members of his own family. The new banqueting-room is superbly fitted up, and furnished in the style of Louis XIV.'s time. In the rooms of the ground-floor, which include the private apartments of his majesty, there is a fine collection of pictures.

The other parts of this palace are very irregular in their form, and consist chiefly of connecting courts. Portions of these build-

ings were formerly occupied by different branches of the royal family; and the Duke of Cumberland still has apartments in the west court, next to the Stable Yard. The royal chapel is a detached building at the east end of the palace: its establishment consists of a dean, usually the Bishop of London, a lord almoner, a sub-dean, and forty-eight chaplains, who preach in turn before the royal family. There are also twelve gentlemen of the chapel, two organists, ten choristers, and other inferior officers.

St. James's Palace is constantly protected by a military guard of honour, belonging to one of the three regiments of Foot Guards. It is relieved every forenoon in the principal court of the palace, where the ceremony of delivering the keys and exchanging the regimental standard, together with the perform-

ance of the bands, generally attracts a considerable concourse of spectators.

THE NEW PALACE.

At the commencement of the last century there stood at the western extremity of St. James's Park a mansion called Arlington House, which, having been purchased and rebuilt by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, received the name of Buckingham House. In 1762 it was bought by George III. and thenceforth became his town residence. In 1775 it was settled by act of parliament on the queen, in lieu of Somerset House, in case she should survive her royal consort. For some years after her majesty's decease this building re-



St. John's Church

St. John's Church, New York, N.Y.

mained unoccupied ; at length, in 1825, it was resolved that it should be converted into a palace befitting the monarch of a great nation, and parliament voted the sum of 250,000*l.* for alterations and additions. The work was immediately commenced, but so erroneous was the calculation of the architect, and so important were the changes in the original plan, that the expense of the building alone has amounted to nearly 700,000*l.* ; and by the time it is suitably furnished it will have cost the nation at least one million sterling. The whole exterior of this immense pile is of stone, and adorned with statues and basso-relievs. The east front consists of a centre, from which projects a large and lofty portico, and of two long advancing wings ; displaying a rich mass of architectural forms and sculptured adornments. The area before this front is bounded by a semi-

circular railing, bronzed and gilt, in the centre of which there is a triumphal archway, designed in imitation of the famous arch of Constantine at Rome; formed entirely of polished white marble, and gorgeously decorated with sculpture. The western, or garden front, has a semicircular centre and two corresponding wings, enriched with all the adornments that architecture and sculpture can bestow. The interior decorations are of corresponding magnificence: both the state rooms and the private apartments of royalty are on a grand scale, and they will be embellished with the choicest works of the fine arts, as well as the most gorgeous productions of the artisan.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

ST. JAMES'S PARK, which is overlooked by the new as well as the old palace, was originally inclosed, as we have seen, by Henry VIII.; it was much enlarged and improved by Charles II. who employed the famous French gardener, Le Nôtre, to plant the avenues, and to make the canal, and the aviary adjoining to the Bird Cage Walk, which derived its name from the cages that were then hung in the trees. Here, as we are told by Cibber, Charles might often be seen, among crowds of spectators, feeding his ducks, playing with his dogs (a peculiar breed of the spaniel, named after himself,) and passing his idle moments in affability even to the meanest of his subjects, which caused him to be adored by the common people. It is further related, that

at this time there was at the east end of the park a swampy retreat for the king's ducks, thence denominated Duck Island; which the merry monarch erected into a government, and conferred it, with a salary, on the celebrated French writer St. Evremond, the first and last governor. The same prince formed the Mall, as the present vista is still named, but which was then a smooth hollow walk, with a skreen of wood on each side, constructed for the purpose of playing at a certain game with a ball, which was struck with a sort of club called a mall through an iron hoop fixed at one end.

This park, which is about a mile and a half in circumference, has been lately laid out as a pleasure garden, interspersed with lawn, clusters of shrubs and flowers, and gravel walks. The uniform canal has been converted into a piece of water, the margin of which is made to

wind with every inequality of surface, occasionally spreading into a broad expanse, embracing islands covered with aquatic plants and shrubs, or contracting into a narrow arm. Thus improved, the interior of St. James's Park forms a delightful promenade, which is accessible during the day to all persons of decent appearance.

At the north-east corner of this park stood Carlton House and gardens, the residence of his late majesty before his accession to the throne. When the new palace was commenced this edifice was demolished, and on its site has been erected a line of magnificent mansions, overlooking the park, besides other buildings, including two of the most conspicuous of the many new Club Houses which have of late years sprung up in this part of the metropolis. These belong to the Athenæum and the United

Service Club, and are very handsome edifices, the former numbering a thousand and the latter fifteen hundred subscribers. The Athenæum in particular, built from the designs of Mr. D. Burton, at an expense of 40,000*l.* possesses great architectural beauty, both externally and internally. Immediately adjoining is a house, recently completed from designs by Mr. Barry, for the Travellers' Club, the arrangements and execution of which are highly creditable to the architect. The total number of members belonging to the different Club-houses amounts to about fifteen thousand.

Here too has been formed a new and spacious entrance, consisting of three flights of steps, on the top of which stands a lofty column raised in memory of the late Duke of York by public subscription, and in height, form, and proportion resembling the column of Trajan at

Rome. It is constructed of Scotch granite, with stairs cut out of the solid stone, and surmounted by a statue of the royal duke.

On the north side of the Parade in this park, near the Admiralty, is placed a Turkish piece of ordnance of extraordinary length, brought from Alexandria in Egypt by the British army. The carriage, of English construction, is adorned with appropriate devices. Opposite to it is a small piece without ornament, taken from the French at Waterloo; and in front of the gate of the Horse Guards is fixed one of the mortars employed by the French to throw shells into Cadiz, which, after their retreat, was presented by the Cortes to the late king, then prince regent.

THE GREEN PARK.

THE Green Park originally belonged to that of St. James's, from which it is separated only by an iron railing. The east side is bordered by the town mansions of many of the nobility, among which that of the Duke of Sutherland (built for the late Duke of York) and Earl Spencer's are the most conspicuous. At the north-east angle there is a fine piece of water, the sides and bottom of which are of solid masonry, so constructed that the basin may be easily cleansed; the water contained in it being destined to contribute to the supply of the new palace. On the rising ground on the north side stands the house of the deputy ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks.

HYDE PARK CORNER.

THE west end of Piccadilly, where on one side the Green Park terminates, and on the other Hyde Park begins, is called from the latter Hyde Park Corner. This is indisputably the most magnificent entrance to the British capital. In the annexed view, on the right is represented the superb gateway, built from the designs of Mr. D. Burton, intended for the entrance to the gardens of the new palace, but now degraded into a station-house for the police. On the left is shown the elegant screen gate to Hyde Park, designed by the same architect, with its three archways, through which is seen the colossal statue erected by a subscription of ladies in honour of the Duke of Wellington; and be-

yond it is the splendid mansion of that unrivalled military commander. The more distant masses of building consist of houses occupied by persons of rank and distinction.

The new Hospital of St. George, which is not included in the annexed view, contributes its share to the general effect which this spot produces on the spectator. It is a handsome and commodious building, from designs by Mr. Wilkins. Its eastern front is 210 feet in length, and the northern 190. The interior is divided into 29 wards, capable of containing 460 beds. The lecture-room will accommodate 130 students; and there is a museum for anatomical preparations. This establishment is supported by voluntary donations and subscriptions.

HYDE PARK.

THE ground occupied by this park anciently belonged to the abbot and canons of Westminster Abbey, by whom it was exchanged with Henry VIII. for other lands. Though still the largest of the royal parks contiguous to the metropolis, it was originally much more extensive. In the time of Charles I. when the parliament seized the possessions of the crown, it contained 620 acres ; and was sold, with the timber and the deer, with which it was well stocked, for about 17,000*l*. On the restoration of Charles II. the crown resumed possession of this park as its rightful property. Its extent has since been greatly reduced by the inclosure of Kensington Gardens, so that at present it contains no more than 395 acres.

To supply the deficiency of wood complained of in this park, many plantations have been lately formed. At the west end of it, the natural beauty of the spot is heightened by a fine piece of water, still called the Serpentine River, although formed in 1730 into a wide straight canal, by enlarging the bed of a stream which, rising at Hampstead and running through the park, falls into the Thames at Ranelagh. At its east end is an artificial waterfall, constructed in 1817, and on the north side are the keeper's lodge and garden. An elegant bridge was some years since constructed across the river in the path pursued by pedestrians to Kensington Gardens. On the south-west side, adjoining to Knightsbridge, are the barracks of the Life Guards.

At three out of the five entrances to this

park beautiful lodges have recently been erected. It is open every day, from six in the morning till nine at night, for pedestrians, horsemen, and all carriages, excepting hackney or stage-coaches; and the concourse of gay equipages and of people of all classes, on horseback and on foot, especially on Sundays, from March till July, produces a scene of extraordinary interest and animation.

Reviews were frequently held in this park during the war. Here, in 1799, George III. reviewed the volunteers of London; in 1814 a splendid spectacle of this kind was exhibited in honour of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and their illustrious attendants; and in July 1830, William IV. and the queen graced a similar occasion with their presence, when the troops were reviewed by the Duke of Wellington.

KENSINGTON PALACE.

THE palace of Kensington, though not strictly speaking in Westminster, is so near that part of the British metropolis, that it could scarcely be omitted in a work which professes to treat of its public buildings.

In the seventeenth century this edifice was the seat of Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, of whose son it was purchased by William III. That king greatly improved the building, and his queen enlarged the gardens, which originally contained only twenty-six acres. Queen Anne added thirty more; and they were further enlarged by Caroline, consort of George II. under whose direction nearly 300 acres were taken in from Hyde Park, and the Serpentine River formed.

These spacious gardens, now about two miles and a half in circumference, were laid out from the designs of Bridgman, Kent, and Brown, who are considered as the inventors of the modern art of landscape gardening. They are open to the public, and are much frequented, especially on Sundays, by all classes of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

The palace, situated at the south-west corner of these beautiful grounds, is an irregular brick building, of plain appearance, but contains a handsome suite of twelve state apartments, the entrance to which is on the west side. These apartments are adorned by numerous pictures, many of which are by the first masters. The grand staircase and the ceilings of all the state-rooms are covered with paintings by Kent.

Kensington was the favourite residence of

King William and his successors. In the apartment called the Green Closet, which William used for his writing cabinet, are still preserved his table and escritoire. Queen Anne frequently supped in the beautiful greenhouse on the north side of the palace; and Caroline, queen of George II., caused a chair to be placed for herself on an artificial mount, near the present entrance to the gardens from Hyde Park, so contrived that it could be easily turned round for shelter from the wind. The mount itself was removed only a few years since.

King William, Queen Anne, her consort Prince George of Denmark, and George II. expired in this palace. Since the death of the latter, which was awfully sudden, it has been forsaken by our sovereigns. The late Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales,

resided here ; and at this time the Duke of Sussex, and the Duchess of Kent and her daughter, the Princess Victoria, heir-presumptive to the crown, have apartments in this palace.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

IN the parish of Chelsea, adjoining to that of Kensington, and on the bank of the Thames, is situated that noble foundation for invalid soldiers, Chelsea Hospital, also called Chelsea College. It derives the latter appellation from the circumstance of its occupying the site of a college, founded in the reign of James I. for the study of divinity and the advancement of the Protestant religion, but

which, having failed for want of due support, had escheated to the crown.

The original project of this national institution is attributed to Sir Stephen Fox, the ancestor of the noble house of Holland, who said, that he "could not bear to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, reduced to beg," and towards the execution of his humane project he gave 13,000*l*. Tradition has also ascribed the foundation of this hospital to the humane persuasions of Nell Gwynn, the celebrated favourite of Charles II.; and it is not at all improbable that she may have used her influence with that monarch in favour of the plan. The building was commenced by Charles in 1682, and completed by William III. in 1690, from the designs of Sir Chris-

topher Wren. The total expense amounted to about 150,000*l*.

This hospital is a brick building, ornamented with stone quoins, cornices, pediments, and columns. The north front, 804 feet in length, consists of a centre and wings, in a straight line, having no other ornament than a plain portico, over which is a turret. The south front, towards the Thames, displays more decoration: the principal parts form three sides of a square, the centre having a fine portico of the Doric order, with a colonnade on each side, and the other two noble corresponding porticoes. In the centre of the hospital are the chapel and the great dining-hall. The chapel is 110 feet in length, 30 in width, paved with black and white marble, and wainscoted with oak. The altar-piece is a picture by

Ricci, representing the Resurrection. The dining-hall, with a painting of Charles II. is of the same dimensions as the chapel. Here dinner is placed on the table for the resident pensioners, but they do not dine together, each being allowed to take his portion to his own room. The wings of the south front, each 365 feet in length and 40 wide, are chiefly occupied by the wards of the pensioners, and small apartments for the officers. The spacious and commodious apartments of the governor are at the extremity of the east wing, and those of the lieutenant-governor are in the west wing. In the centre of the quadrangle, on this side, is a bronze statue of its founder, Charles II. supposed to be the work of Gibbons.

Contiguous to the main building, on the east and west, are two other large courts, containing the residences of the various officers of

the establishment ; and the infirmary, which has lately been rebuilt, and is furnished with every convenience that can be desired.

The principal entrance to the hospital is on the north side, by two lofty iron gates, flanked by lodges, opening into an enclosure of about fourteen acres, planted with avenues of lime and horse-chestnut trees. The ground on the south side of the building is laid out in gardens, which extend to the river, where they finish with an elevated terrace. On the east side of the hospital is a cemetery of about an acre and a half belonging to the establishment. The total space occupied by the buildings and grounds belonging to the hospital is about thirty-six acres.

The pensioners consist of veterans who have served at least twenty years in the army, or of disabled soldiers. The number resident in the

hospital is about 500 ; they wear a red coat, lined with blue, and are supplied with all other garments, food, washing, and lodging, besides an allowance in money. The out-pensioners, or those not resident in the hospital, amounting to about 80,000, have pensions, varying from 7*l.* 12*s.* to 54*l.* 15*s.* per annum, paid half-yearly. These heavy expenses are defrayed by a poundage deducted from the sum voted by Parliament for the pay of the army, besides one day's pay from each officer and private ; and the deficiency, sometimes amounting to nearly a million sterling per annum, is supplied by parliament.

The affairs of this establishment are managed by commissioners, consisting of some of the great officers of state, especially in the war-department, the governor and lieutenant-governor.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

NOT far from the royal hospital, and adjoining to the King's Road, is situated the Asylum for the support and education of the children of soldiers belonging to the regular army. This handsome edifice, completed in 1806, consists of a centre and wings, forming three sides of a quadrangle. The centre of the principal front, towards the west, is occupied by a noble portico of the Doric order, consisting of four massive columns, supporting a large and well-proportioned pediment, decorated with the royal arms. The wings are connected with the principal front by a colonnade, which extends the whole length of the building, and affords a good shelter for the children in wet weather. The internal arrangements are admirably

adapted for the purposes to which the building is appropriated.

In this institution 700 boys and 300 girls are maintained and educated. The boys, who are clothed in red jackets and blue breeches, stockings, and caps, are taught the military exercise, reading, writing, and arithmetic: when of proper age, those who prefer a military life are provided for in the army, and the others are apprenticed to handicraft trades.

The girls wear red gowns, blue petticoats, white aprons, and straw bonnets. They are instructed in the same branches of knowledge as the boys, besides which they are taught all sorts of needlework, and employed in the various household occupations, in order to qualify them to become useful domestic servants.

Each of the regiments of the line contributes annually one day's pay towards the sup-

port of this excellent institution, and parliament supplies the deficiency.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

IN March 1824, government purchased from the executors of the late Mr. Angerstein, for the sum of 57,000*l.* nearly the whole of the magnificent pictures which he had collected, in order to form with them the foundation of a national gallery of art, the want of which had long been a subject of reproach to the country. It included some of the finest works of the most celebrated masters, to which several of first-rate excellence have since been added by purchase; and it has been greatly increased by the valuable donations

of Sir George Beaumont, the Rev. Holwell Carr, and the British Institution.

This splendid collection still occupies the house formerly inhabited by Mr. Angerstein in Pall Mall, till the completion of the gallery now erecting for it, for which parliament has voted the sum of 50,000*l*. The entire building, of which it is to compose a part, and the designs of which are furnished by Mr. Wilkins, will stand on the site of the old King's Mews, near Charing Cross, and form the north side of the intended square, to be called Trafalgar Square. The front will extend 461 feet, with a depth of only 55, on account of the contiguity of the barracks and St. Martin's work-house in the rear. It will consist of a centre and two wings. In the ground-floor of the west wing the public records are to be deposited; and the upper floor is destined for the

reception of the pictures forming the National Gallery, which will be divided into four rooms, each fifty feet in length, with smaller rooms for cabinet pictures and for the use of the keeper. The east wing, of similar proportions and arrangement, will be appropriated to the use of the Royal Academy; the ground-floor will be occupied by the casts from the antique, the council-room, and the keeper's apartments; and the exhibition rooms will be on the first-floor. The centre of the edifice will contain a hall, vestibules, and staircases leading to the two wings, and be adorned externally with a grand portico formed of the columns removed from Carlton House. The exterior of the whole building will be of stone. Two archways running through it will communicate with the barracks and Castle Street.

THE ADELPHI.

AMONG the most conspicuous objects that border the north bank of the Thames, between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges, is the line of buildings called the Adelphi Terrace. With the other streets, known by the general name of the Adelphi, it occupies the site of what was anciently Durham Place, where stood the town residence of the Bishops of Durham. Henry VIII. became possessed of this palace by exchange ; and here, in 1540, was held a magnificent entertainment given by the challengers of England, who had caused proclamation to be made in France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spain, that a great and triumphant justing would be holden at Westminster for all comers : all the combatants, how-

ever, were English. After the sports of the day, the challengers rode to Durham House, where they feasted, not only the king and queen and all the court, but also the knights and burgesses of the house of commons, and the mayor and aldermen of London, with their wives. The king gave to each of the challengers and his heirs for ever, in reward of his activity, one hundred marks and a house to live in, out of the lands pertaining to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Edward VI. allotted to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, a residence in this palace for life ; and here, too, through the influence of the Protector Somerset, the mint was established during the same reign. It became afterwards the residence of Dudley Earl of Northumberland ; who, in May 1553, caused three marriages to be here solemnized with

great magnificence; that of his son Lord Guildford Dudley with Lady Jane Gray; that of Lord Herbert, heir to the Earl of Pembroke, with Catherine, her younger sister; and that of Lord Hastings, heir to the Earl of Huntington, with his youngest daughter, Lady Catherine Dudley. From this place, too, the first of these ladies was conveyed by him to the Tower, to be invested with the royal dignity, and in a short time afterwards paid the penalty of his ambition on the scaffold.

Durham House was reckoned one of the royal palaces belonging to Queen Elizabeth, who gave the use of it to Sir Walter Raleigh. In the reign of Charles I. it came into the possession of the Earl of Pembroke, whose son demolished the whole, and erected tenements with avenues on the site, which were finally removed to make room for the Adelphi.

Part of the spot occupied by the stables was covered by the New Exchange, erected in 1608, under the auspices of James I. who, with his queen and family, honoured the opening of it with his presence. It was built on the model of the Royal Exchange, having a walk and rows of shops occupied by milliners, seamstresses, and persons following similar occupations, and became a place of fashionable resort. Pennant relates that, after the death of the Duke of Tyrconnel, lord-deputy of Ireland under James II. and a zealous tool of that bigoted prince, a female, suspected to be his duchess, supported herself for a short time, till she was known and otherwise provided for, by the little trade of this place, where, to conceal herself, she sat in a white mask and a white dress, and went by the name of the White Milliner.

The estate having become a heap of ruins, was purchased by four brothers, architects, named Adam, who, in the terrace and streets comprehended under the general denomination of the Adelphi, have left a monument of their professional skill, taste, and ingenuity. In order to raise these streets to a level with the Strand, it became necessary, on account of the sloping nature of the ground, to support them upon massy piers, vaults, and arcades, in which are warehouses for the reception of heavy goods from the river, with streets for their conveyance, running under the houses and the streets above. This great work was begun about the year 1770; and it has been remarked as a circumstance highly honourable to the skill of the architects that no accident happened in the course of the work, neither has any failure been since observed.

The view from the terrace is peculiarly striking, embracing as it does every eminent object that adorns the cities of London and Westminster, and the country on the opposite side of the river. The decorations of the houses in Adam Street are equally singular and beautiful. The general name of Adelphi (the brothers) denotes the fraternal relationship of the architects, who have contrived to preserve their family and christian names in the streets which it comprises.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

IN John Street, Adelphi, is the building designed and erected by Messrs. Adam for the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Ma-

nufactures, and Commerce. It has been described as being beautifully simple without meanness, and grand without exaggeration. The interior is peculiarly elegant, and most conveniently arranged for the purposes of the society.

The object of this society is sufficiently evident from its title. It was instituted in 1754. The plan was suggested by Mr. Shipley, brother of the Bishop of St. Asaph, and carried into execution through the public-spirited exertions of Lords Romney and Folkstone. It consists of a president, sixteen vice-presidents, and various other officers, and an indefinite number of subscribers. In pursuance of the object of its formation, it offers premiums for useful discoveries and inventions, in which it has expended little short of 100,000*l*. As all the models of machines for which a pre-

mium is awarded become the property of the society, its collection of such models is the finest of the kind in the world. The premiums and bounties are either honorary or pecuniary ; the former, consisting of gold and silver medals, adjudged by the different committees, are presented by the president (the Duke of Sussex) in person upon the anniversary held on the last Tuesday in May ; and such is the interest excited by this exhibition, that the society's great room has been found too small to contain all the spectators seeking admission, for which reason it has been for some years held at the Opera House.

The great room, forty-seven feet in length, forty-two in breadth, and forty feet high, is embellished with a series of very fine pictures by the eccentric Barry, in which he intended to illustrate the maxim, that the attainment of

happiness, individual and public, depends on the cultivation of the human faculties. These performances constitute one of the finest moral efforts of the art, and are an honour to the British school.

The society publishes an annual volume of its Transactions, containing a report of the most striking inventions, discoveries, and improvements, submitted to its attention during the year.

WATERLOO BRIDGE.

THIS bridge is universally admitted to be one of the noblest structures of the kind in the world. It crosses the river from the Strand to the opposite shore, about midway between

Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges. It was commenced in 1811, and opened in 1817, with great solemnity, by his late majesty, then Prince Regent, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, after which it was named. The original plan was furnished by Mr. George Dodd, but nearly the whole of the work was executed under the superintendence of the late Mr. Rennie. The exterior of the entire structure is of granite, brought from Scotland and Cornwall. This bridge has the peculiarity of being perfectly level; and, to produce this effect, it was found necessary to erect a series of arches upon both sides of the river, to support the road connected with it. These arches are of brick. The length of road so supported on the Strand side is 400 feet; and on the Surrey side 1250 feet: on the latter are forty arches, under one of which runs the street formerly known

by the name of Pedlar's Acre, but recently altered to Belvedere Road. The total length of the bridge itself, between the abutments, is 1242 feet; the width between the balustrades is forty-two feet, with a foot pavement of seven feet on either side, and recesses provided with stone seats at certain intervals. It stands upon nine grand arches, each of 120 feet span, with piers of twenty feet thick, supporting Tuscan columns. At each end of the bridge are two small neat toll-lodges, in the Doric style: to these are attached metal turnstiles, for the admission of one person only at a time, the movement of which works machinery connected with an index, secured in a locked box in the toll-house; by means of which contrivance the number of people that have passed may be ascertained by the person who has charge of the key at any time of the day.



— Temple of Mars —

in the city of Rome, near the

The cost of this magnificent structure, raised by subscription for shares, considerably exceeded a million sterling. Though an honour to the country, and a great convenience to the public, it has not yet, we believe, yielded any return whatever to the subscribers; the produce of the tolls being absorbed by the current expenses. A new street, just opened in a line with the bridge on the north side of the Strand, will probably have the effect of causing it to be somewhat more frequented.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

ON the spot occupied by this extensive range of buildings stood the magnificent palace, built about the year 1549 by the Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. and protector of England

during that king's minority, who, to make room for it, demolished St. Mary's Church, the town residences of several bishops, and many adjoining buildings. Part of the conventual church of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, the tower and cloisters on the north side of St. Paul's cathedral, and the charnel-houses and adjoining chapel, were sacrificed to furnish materials for the new structure; and Westminster Abbey itself was saved from dilapidation only by large contributions. No recompense was made to the owners for these spoliations. The architect is supposed to have been John of Padua, who had the title of "devisor of buildings" to Henry VIII.; and who exhibited in this fabric one of the earliest specimens of the Italian style in this country.

On the attainder and execution of Somerset, this palace became the property of the crown.

It was the occasional abode of Queen Elizabeth, who, after her accession to the throne, lent it to her kinsman, Lord Hunsdon. From the time of James I. Somerset House seems to have been an appanage of the queens consort. Anne of Denmark, queen of James I. here kept a splendid court, which, we are told, “ was a continued mascarado, where she and her ladies, like so many sea-nymphs, appeared in various dresses, to the ravishment of the beholders.” By this princess the house was repaired, beautified, and much enlarged; the back front and the water-gate were built from a beautiful design by Inigo Jones; and a chapel, destined for the use of the Infanta of Spain, the intended wife of Charles I. then Prince of Wales, was commenced. The remains both of the queen and of James himself lay in state in this palace before their interment in Westmin-

ster Abbey ; and here too the like honour was paid to those of Cromwell and of Monk, Duke of Albemarle.

After the marriage of Charles I. with Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, this palace was settled on her for life. It was stipulated by the marriage articles, that she should not only have herself the free exercise of the catholic religion, but that all her children should be brought up in the same faith, and under her own direction, till they were thirteen years of age. This mansion became in consequence the very focus of popery ; and a convent of Capuchin friars was established in it by the queen. In the encouragement thus given to papists lay no doubt the germ of those dissensions which, in their immediate effect, brought Charles I. to the block, and in their remoter consequences drove his son James from his throne and kingdom.

In 1659 the commons resolved that Somerset House should be sold for the partial discharge of the great arrears due to the army; and, according to Ludlow, it was actually sold for 10,000*l.*, with the exception of the chapel; but it appears that the restoration of Charles II. prevented the execution of the agreement. It then reverted to the queen-mother, who is said on returning to this place to have exclaimed, "If I had known the temper of the English some years past as well as I do now, I had never been obliged to leave this house." Here she kept a splendid court for a few years, till she finally retired to France in 1665. After the decease of Charles II. his queen, who had occasionally resided at Somerset House, removed thither entirely, and, like her mother-in-law, had there a small establishment of Capuchins.

In the early part of last century this palace was occasionally used for masquerades and other court entertainments, and subsequently it became for a short time the residence of the Prince of Orange, and the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, previously to their marriages with English princesses. On the marriage of George III. Somerset House was settled on his queen, in case of her surviving him: but in 1775 it was exchanged for Buckingham House, the site of the former being required for the purpose of erecting various public offices. An eye-witness of the state of the buildings of this palace, immediately before their demolition, has furnished a highly picturesque account of them, which thus concludes :—

“ The general state of Somerset House, its mouldering walls and decayed furniture, broken casements, falling roof, and the long range of

its uninhabited and uninhabitable apartments, presented to the mind in strong though gloomy colours a correct picture of those dilapidated castles, the haunts of spectres and magicians, which have so highly distinguished the romances of recent times. The winding stairs, dark galleries, long arcades, cells, and dungeons, as they might have been termed, impervious to the solar beam, of the ancient parts of the building, were indeed most admirably adapted for scenes of a terrific and doleful character."

The present magnificent pile was commenced in 1775, from the designs and under the superintendence of Sir William Chambers. The total expense exceeded half a million sterling. The north front towards the Strand (represented in the engraving,) has in the centre a carriage-way and two footways. On the east side of this vestibule are the entrances

to the apartments of the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries ; and on the west to those of the Royal Academy, where its annual exhibition of pictures takes place. The vestibule leads to a spacious quadrangle 210 feet in width and 296 in depth, the other three sides of which are of corresponding magnificence with the north front. These are occupied by the Legacy Duty, Exchequer, Privy Seal and Signet, Victualling, Navy, Navy Pay, Transport, Stamp, Audit, and Duchy of Cornwall Offices.

The river-front surpasses every other part of this vast pile in grandeur ; and, when seen from the water especially, it derives from its extent and elevation a majestic greatness of character far exceeding that of any other edifice in the metropolis. It consists of a centre and wings judiciously diversified by columns, pilasters,

and other architectural decorations ; and separated from the river by one of the finest terraces in the world, commanding a view of the Thames, and many of the most remarkable buildings of both eastern and western London. This terrace, 46 feet wide and 438 long, is supported on a noble rustic basement having 32 arches. All the fronts of this vast structure are faced with Portland-stone ; and, throughout the whole, statues, basso-relievos, and other decorative objects, have been judiciously introduced. A bronze statue of George III. with the figure of the River Thames at his feet, which directly fronts the entrance to the great quadrangle, and was executed by Bacon, is particularly admired.

The east end of this magnificent range of building, long left unfinished, has lately been completed by the erection of

KING'S COLLEGE,

FOUNDED by supporters of the Established Church, to afford those facilities for the cultivation of the higher branches of knowledge which have hitherto been confined to the Universities. This edifice, forming the east wing to Somerset House, and extending from the terrace to the Strand, with the entrance from that great thoroughfare, was erected from the designs of Sir R. Smirke, the expense being defrayed by public subscriptions and donations; and it affords all requisite accommodations for pupils and professors. The institution has received a charter from the King, and the Lord Chancellor and other high dignitaries in church and state are appointed its perpetual governors.



Sands, 10

—London, 1st November, 1874

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

THE plan of this University originated with Thomas Campbell, the poet, who, in a popular periodical work of which he was editor, powerfully advocated the establishment of such an institution in the metropolis. The design thus recommended was encouraged more particularly by dissenters from the Church of England, who were excluded by their religious tenets from the degrees and emoluments conferred by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; but the efforts of the patrons of this institution to obtain a charter and authority to grant degrees have hitherto been foiled by the opposition of the supporters of the ancient seminaries of learning. The funds requisite for erecting the building were raised

by shares of 100*l.* each : a plot of ground of rather more than seven acres was purchased for the purpose, at the upper end of Gower Street, Bedford Square; and the work was commenced in 1827.

It is a handsome edifice, fronting Gower Street, from which it is separated by an extensive area. It is designed to consist, when complete, of a centre, with wings projecting at right angles from its extremities; but the central part only has yet been erected. It is adorned by a splendid portico, raised to the level of the first floor by a handsome flight of steps, and consisting of fourteen fluted Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, beneath which is the principal entrance.

This entrance opens into the vestibule, covered by a dome, surmounted by an open lantern. The decorations of the wings are

intended to correspond with those of the centre, and each of them will be crowned with a dome of smaller dimensions.

On entering the vestibule by the great door of the portico, the visiter, standing in the centre of it, surveys the whole extent of the building; the Museum of Natural History being on one side, and the great Library on the other. They are each 120 feet long and 50 feet wide. Beyond the vestibule is the hall intended for public examinations and other meetings of ceremony, which measures 90 feet by 45, and is $25\frac{1}{2}$ in height.

The entrances to the lecture-rooms are on the ground-floor, in the middle of the two ranges of building on the south and north side of the portico; and in the rear of these ranges are paved cloisters, each 107 feet by 23, appropriated for exercise in the intervals between

the lectures. In the north range are two lecture-rooms, 46 feet by 24, having six rows of seats raised one above another. In one of these, instruction is given in the Italian and French languages; Italian, Spanish, and English, literature; English law, and jurisprudence; and in the other, in Medicine, Surgery, and the branches of science connected with them. In this part are also the Chemical Laboratory and the Museum of *Materia Medica*, which contains a collection illustrative of that department, more complete, perhaps, than has hitherto been brought together; a *hortus siccus*; drawings on a large scale of all medicinal plants; specimens of the various articles of the *materia medica*, and specimens of them when prepared for use as medicines.

Contiguous to the latter is the theatre for lectures on *Materia Medica* and Chemistry, a

semicircular room, 65 feet by 50, containing ten rows of concentric seats, raised one above another, for the students, and all requisite accommodations for the lecturer's experiments. Above this is a theatre of similar dimensions and arrangement, for lectures on Midwifery, Anatomy, and Operative Surgery. Here, too, are the Museums of Anatomy and of Natural History; the latter 120 feet by 50, with a gallery round it.

The south range contains on the ground-floor two lecture-rooms, for the French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Hebrew languages, and Political Economy: two theatres of the same dimensions, and fitted up in the same manner as those in the north range; the one for lectures in Botany, and the other for Natural Philosophy and Astronomy: and the small library, capable of containing 12,000

volumes. Under the hall are two lecture-rooms, each 44 feet by 38 : the one for lectures on the Roman language and literature, and mathematics ; and the other for the English language, and the Greek language and literature.

Beneath these, in the basement, are two rooms, fitted up with benches and tables, as common rooms for the students, where they may wait, and have an opportunity of reading and writing, in the intervals between the lectures. Here also, beneath the south cloister, are a series of refreshment rooms for their accommodation, where they are supplied with all such articles as are deemed suitable, at prices sanctioned by the council.

Besides the principal divisions of this fine building here enumerated, it contains private rooms for the professors, and apartments for

the reception of apparatus and objects used for experiments, or in illustration of their respective sciences.

A handsome building, not yet completed, has been erected on the west side of Gower Street, opposite to the University, for the purpose of an hospital, and called the North London Hospital; where the students in medicine and surgery have opportunities of attending the practice of those sciences, and combining it with the theoretical knowledge derived from the lectures.

Attached to the classical department, there is a grammar-school in Tavistock Square, where students are prepared for this Institution.

According to the report made to the last annual general meeting of the proprietors, the number of students in the faculty of the

arts and law is 137; in medicine, 371; in the junior school, 303. The total amount of receipts during the year was 9971*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

THE THEATRES.

Most of the theatres of London are situated in the Westminster division of the metropolis. As public buildings, those of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, the Italian and English Opera Houses, and the Haymarket Theatre, are alone worthy of notice.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

THE first theatre erected on the spot occupied by this edifice was opened in 1672. About ten years afterwards, it was entirely destroyed by fire, together with between fifty and sixty adjoining houses. Sir Christopher Wren was then employed to design and superintend the erection of a new theatre ; and it was here that Garrick acquired unrivalled distinction as a performer. This house was taken down and rebuilt on an enlarged and more magnificent scale by Holland, the architect ; it was finished in 1794, and burned in 1809. On its ruins rose the present theatre, externally a substantial edifice, and internally superb and judiciously contrived. The architect was Mr. Benjamin Wyatt. The front in

Brydges Street is decorated with pilasters of the Doric order. In the centre is the principal entrance, above which is a full-length statue of Shakspeare; it leads through a spacious hall into a rotunda of great beauty: on each side of this rotunda are passages to the great staircases, which are remarkably grand and spacious. The edifice was completed for 112,000*l.*; but the total cost, including that of scenery, wardrobe, and furniture, amounted to about 150,000*l.* The interior was entirely new modelled in 1822, and is now capable of accommodating upwards of 3000 persons.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

THE front of this edifice is in Bow Street. The first theatre erected on this spot was opened in 1733 ; and in 1787 it was succeeded by a new building, from designs by Holland, which was consumed by fire in September 1808. Such was the dispatch used in the erection of the present house, that it was finished in about ten months, and opened in the September of the following year. The architect was Sir Robert Smirke, who has displayed in this edifice much grandeur of conception, and produced a more magnificent theatre than the nation had hitherto possessed.

The order of the architecture is the Grecian Doric. The portico consists of four very large

fluted columns supporting a pediment. Over the windows on each side of the portico are emblematical representations of the ancient and modern drama, in basso-relievo; and near the extremities of this front are niches, containing statues of Comedy and Tragedy by Flaxman.

The arrangements of the interior are peculiarly elegant; and the shape of the house before the curtain, being that of a horseshoe, wide at the heel, is considered particularly favourable not only to the transmission of sound, but also to the complete view of the scenery in all situations. It is calculated to accommodate 2,800 persons.

KING'S THEATRE.

THIS theatre, also called the Italian Opera House, is exclusively devoted to music and dancing ; and the operas to which these performances are adapted must be in the Italian language. It is situated at the southern extremity of the Haymarket. The first theatre on this spot owed its existence to Sir John Vanbrugh, who procured subscriptions for defraying the expense of its erection ; but the speculation proved unprofitable. In 1720 the plan was revived ; a fund of 50,000*l.*, to which King George I. contributed 1000*l.*, was raised by subscription for the regular support of the undertaking ; and the concern was placed under the superintendence of a governor and directors, called the Academy of

Music. Vocal performers and musical composers of the first eminence were engaged; and the opera became a favourite place of resort of the nobility and people of fashion. In 1789 the whole of the theatre, together with several adjoining houses, was destroyed by fire. It was soon rebuilt, and no material change has since been made in the interior. The exterior, which long remained unfinished, was completed in 1820, from the designs of Messrs. Nash and Repton. It is encompassed on three sides by a colonnade of the Roman Doric order, and on the fourth by a covered arcade. The centre of the front in the Haymarket is decorated with a long basso-relievo, in artificial stone, illustrative of the origin and progress of music and dancing.

The arrangements of the interior are on a magnificent scale. The pit is calculated

to accommodate 800 persons; the gallery a like number; and the five tiers of boxes, which are either private property, or let for the season at a high rate, hold nearly 900.

In this building there is also a great room in which the Concerts of Ancient Music, commonly called the King's Concerts, are held. It is 95 feet long, 46 broad, and 35 high, and is fitted up in the most elegant style.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THIS theatre, which is open during the summer months when the great houses are closed, stands on the east side of the Haymarket. Though small, it is a handsome building, erected from the designs of Nash,

in 1820 and 1821. A portico of six Corinthian columns adorns the front; and above the pediment are nine circular windows, connected by sculptured work. The interior differs from every other theatre in London in the part appropriated to the audience, which forms a straight line on each side and is but slightly curved in the centre. It is fitted up with taste and elegance.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

IN 1765, Payne, the architect, who had purchased part of the ground on the north side of the Strand, belonging to Exeter House, erected upon it a building, called the Lyceum, for an exhibition-room. The back part was

afterwards converted into a theatre, where for some time Dr. Arnold and Charles Dibdin successively displayed their musical talents. For many years it was occupied by exhibitions of every possible kind, till, in 1808, it was purchased by S. J. Arnold, Esq. who, in 1816, erected on its site an elegant house for the performance of English operas. This building was destroyed by fire in 1830; and its site, being required for the formation of a new street in continuation of the line of Waterloo Bridge, was exchanged by Mr. Arnold for a spot on the west side of that street; where he has erected a handsome new theatre from designs by Beazley. An elegant portico, supported by Corinthian columns, forms the principal entrance.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET.

THE square now appropriated to the purposes of a market for vegetables, fruit, and flowers, was anciently a garden belonging to the abbot and monks of Westminster, thence called Convent, since corrupted into Covent Garden. After the dissolution of religious houses, this and the adjacent lands were granted first to the Protector Somerset, and after his attainder to the Earl of Bedford, in whose descendants the property is still vested. The grant included a field called the Seven Acres, upon which was afterwards built a street named from its length Long Acre.

This market contains about three acres of ground. It is bounded on the north and part of the east side by a fine piazza, designed by

Inigo Jones ; and the west side is occupied by the Church of St. Paul, which was erected in 1640, as a chapel of ease to the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, at the expense of the Earl of Bedford. It is related that this nobleman, in giving his directions for the structure to the eminent architect just mentioned, observed that a plain-looking building, in fact, a barn, would answer the purpose. Jones therefore made it his study to devise such a plan as should combine the highest degree of simplicity with that dignity which a sacred edifice ought to possess. In September 1795, a fire, occasioned by the neglect of plumbers engaged in repairs of the building, broke out in the west end of this church, and consumed the whole of the interior ; but, as the walls sustained little damage, this relic of one of our greatest architects was restored without any

material deviation from the original plan. The front exhibits a plain but noble portico of the Tuscan order, before which it has been for many years the custom to erect the hustings for the election of parliamentary representatives for Westminster.

The area occupied by the market was formerly covered by mean stalls and sheds. These were a few years since removed, and commodious, handsome, and solid stone buildings erected in their stead, at the expense of the Duke of Bedford, from the designs of Mr. Fowler. This and the new market of Hungerford, not far distant from it, serve to show how places the most unsightly may, by professional skill and the judicious expenditure of capital, be converted into objects not less pleasing in appearance than useful in their appropriation.



Sands, C.

British Museum?

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BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE building occupied by this grand national collection in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, was erected from the designs of Puget, a French architect, for the first Duke of Montague, after whom it was called Montague House. It was purchased by act of parliament for the purpose to which it is now applied, in consequence of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who left to the nation his Museum, which he declared had cost him upwards of 50,000*l.* on condition that 20,000*l.* should be paid to his executors, and that a house sufficiently spacious to contain it should be provided. The offer was readily accepted; the requisite arrangements were made, and some other valuable collections added to those

of Sir Hans Sloane, at an expense of 85,000*l.*, which sum was raised by lottery.

The accessions received by this institution since its first establishment, either by way of donation or purchase, have been numerous and important. They comprise the Cottonian Library, given by Sir Robert Cotton ; Major Edwards's Library of Printed Books ; the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts ; Sir William Hamilton's Greek Vases ; the Townley Collection of Antique Marbles ; the Manuscripts of the late Marquess of Lansdowne ; the Elgin Marbles from Athens ; Dr. Burney's Classical Library ; the Library of Manuscripts and Printed Books collected by our Kings from the time of Richard II. given by George II. ; a numerous Collection of Pamphlets, published between 1640 and 1660 ; besides two of the finest Mummies in Europe ; the

Antiquities brought from Egypt after the expulsion of the French; and many other things contributed by George III.; after whose decease a valuable and extensive library, formed under his direction, was presented to the Museum by his successor.

There have also been added to the Museum at different times, Hargrave's valuable Collection of Ancient Law Books and Manuscripts; Hatchett's and the Greville Collection of Minerals; Halhed's Oriental Manuscripts; and Tysen's Collection of Saxon Coins.

To the private donations may be added the Library left by Dr. Birch, together with the annual sum of 522*l.* towards the funds for ever; a select Library of Classics by Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.; a Collection of Printed Books and Manuscripts by Sir William Musgrave; a magnificent Collection of Printed Books,

Coins, Medals, Minerals, Gems, &c. bequeathed by the Rev. Mr. Cracherode ; and Mr. R. P. Knight's Collection of Coins, Gems, and Bronzes, of the estimated value of 60,000*l*. The Library and Botanical Collections of the late Sir Joseph Banks, to whom the Museum was indebted for many curiosities from the South Sea Islands, have also been recently added to the stores of this establishment ; which further boasts of many valuable presents from foreign sovereigns, public bodies, and literary societies.

The stock of Printed Books belonging to the Museum is receiving constant accessions by purchase and bequests ; and it is one of the eleven institutions which, by an act of parliament passed in 1815, can claim a copy of every new work on the best paper on which it is printed.

The entrance to this edifice, above which is a cupola, opens into a spacious quadrangle, having an Ionic colonnade on the south side, apartments occupied by officers of the establishment on the east and west, and on the north the main building, 216 feet in length and 57 in height. The ground-floor consists of sixteen rooms, containing the Library of Printed Books, to which strangers are not admitted. The staircase and ceilings are decorated by paintings executed by French artists. Among other curiosities on the landing-places of the stairs are stuffed skins of the White Bear and Musk-Ox brought from the North Seas, and a male and female Camelpard. Here in fourteen rooms are preserved a portion of the immense collection of curiosities in nature and art already enumerated.

On the west side of the old building is situated the Gallery of Antiquities, which consists of twelve rooms, exclusively of two new ones occupied by the sculptures belonging to the Phigalian and Elgin collections. On the opposite side of the garden area a new building has also been erected and fitted up from designs by Sir R. Smirke, to receive the Library of George III. presented by the late king, comprising a splendid collection of books in every class of literature, mostly in elegant bindings, and amounting to about 67,000 volumes. This is the largest apartment in this country, being 300 feet in length, 30 wide, and 30 in height. Above it, another apartment of the like dimensions contains the Fossils and Minerals belonging to the Museum; and at the southern extremity a hand-

some room is appropriated to a valuable Collection of Prints and Drawings.

The Reading Rooms on the ground-floor, to which access is easily obtained by respectable persons, who wish to consult or make extracts from the printed books or manuscripts deposited here, are open from ten till four o'clock every day, excepting Sundays and certain holidays. One of the librarians and several servants are in constant attendance, and the wants of readers of every class are supplied with the utmost promptitude. All the public parts of the Museum may be inspected between the hours of ten and four, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, except in Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, and in the months of August and September.

The government of the British Museum is

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vested in forty-seven trustees; twenty acting as such by virtue of their respective offices in the state; fifteen chosen by them; and six representing the Sloane, Cotton, and Oxford families. For the support of the institution a considerable sum is annually voted by parliament.

REGENT'S PARK.

NORTHWARD of the western portion of the metropolis is situated the Regent's Park, a tract of about 360 acres, which, at the commencement of the present century, was occupied as a farm. Under the management of the Commissioners of the royal Woods and Forests, it has been enclosed and laid out in lawn, plantations, and gardens, intersected

by roads and water, for the purpose of being let to build on ; by which means it is expected to produce in a few years a considerable revenue to government. Around it have been erected several terraces, named after the titles of various branches of the royal family, and a number of detached villas.

On the east side is the new Hospital of St. Katharine, consisting of a chapel in the centre, with a group of dwellings on each side, and a detached mansion for the master, Sir Herbert Taylor ; erected in the style of Henry the Eighth's time, from the designs of Mr. A. Poynter. The original hospital was situated in East Smithfield, eastward of the Tower ; but its site being required for the formation of the St. Katharine's Docks, a new habitation was provided for its inmates in this far more agreeable situation.

This park contains also those two novel exhibitions, the Colosseum and the Diorama, and the Zoological Gardens.

COLOSSEUM.

THIS immense building nearly resembles in design, and is almost as large as, the Pantheon at Rome, being 130 feet in diameter, and 110 in height. In form it is a polygon, having a massive portico, composed of six large fluted columns of the Grecian-Doric order, and it is surmounted by a glazed cupola. An immense picture of London surrounds the inner surface of the building, and is viewed by visitors from galleries placed at different heights between the floor and the summit.

Not the least curious circumstance connected with this exhibition, was the manner in which the artist was enabled to furnish this representation. In 1821, when it was found necessary to take down the old ball and cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, and to supply their place with a new one; while the workmen were preparing the place for the reception of the latter, Mr. Hornor obtained permission to erect a scaffold considerably higher than the top of the church, where, by the aid of a camera obscura, he took the panoramic views of London and its environs, from which these paintings have been executed. Little would the visiter of the Colosseum suspect the dangers and hardships at the expense of which his gratification was purchased.

While engaged on this work, the artist was accustomed to repair to the cathedral at three

in the morning. The stillness which then pervaded the streets was surpassed only by the more solemn and sepulchral stillness of the building itself. But not less impressive was the development at that early hour of the immense scene from its lofty summit, whence was frequently beheld "the forest of London" without any indication of animated existence. It was interesting to mark the gradual symptoms of returning life, until the rising sun vivified the whole into activity, bustle, and business. On one occasion he passed the night in the observatory, for the purpose of meeting the first glimpse of day; but the cold was so intense as to preclude any wish to repeat the experiment.

Though all possible precautions were taken for the prevention of accidents to be apprehended in such an exposed situation, the wea-

ther was frequently so boisterous during the stormy summer of 1821, as to frustrate every contrivance for security. Scarcely a day passed without derangement of some part of the scaffolding or the machinery connected with it; and so strong became the sense of danger arising from these repeated casualties, that it became difficult to obtain the aid of efficient workmen. During the high winds, it was impossible for a person to stand on the scaffolding without clinging for support against the frame-work. At such times the creaking and whistling of the timbers resembled those of a ship labouring in a storm, and the situation of the artist was not unlike that of a mariner at the mast-head. During a squall more than usually severe, a great part of the circular frame-work of heavy planks erected above the gallery, for the prevention of acci-

dents, was carried over the house-tops to a considerable distance. At the same moment a similar fate had nearly befallen the observatory, which was torn from its fastenings, and turned partly over the edge of the platform, its contents being thrown into the utmost confusion. The fury of the wind rendered the door impassable; but, after a short interval of suspense, an outlet was obtained on the opposite side; and it became necessary to provide against similar misfortunes by securing the observatory to a cross-beam and constructing a rope-fence.

If this truly original building, and the picture within it excite the surprise of the spectator, he will be equally struck by the various objects combined in the small area without. Here he finds conservatories of different sizes, shapes, and appropriations, containing the

choicest plants and flowers, with fountains and foreign birds ; also caves, subterraneous passages, a cascade amidst wild Alpine scenery, and a cottage in the Swiss style. One portion of this area has recently been devoted to a representation of scenery in South Africa, and thence called the African Glen. It is diversified with distant views of Cape Town and other places, and with the principal animals themselves indigenous to the country, both quadrupeds and birds, in the attitudes and positions natural to them in various circumstances. A saloon, fitted up with great elegance, and adorned with numerous works of art, adds to the attractions of this unrivalled place, the proprietors of which will no doubt find the reduction which they have just made in the price of admission amply compensated by the increased number of visitors.

DIORAMA.

THIS structure was opened in 1823 for the exhibition of pictures of buildings and landscape scenery, so arranged and illuminated as to produce changes of light and shade, and to represent the appearances of nature with astonishing accuracy. It consists of a vestibule, with doors opening into the boxes and saloon, the floor of which is made to turn on a pivot, so as to bring the spectators in succession opposite to openings resembling the proscenium of a theatre; behind which are the picture-rooms, where are two large pictures, lighted by windows behind, and by skylights in the roof. The pictures hitherto exhibited have been painted by French artists, the original inventors of this species of exhibition.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

FEW places in the neighbourhood of the metropolis are more attractive than the Gardens belonging to the Zoological Society, instituted seven or eight years ago. Having obtained a grant of an extensive piece of ground at the north-east end of the park, it has there formed plantations and erected suitable abodes for the most interesting species of animals from every country and climate, both birds and quadrupeds. The natives of hotter regions are here protected from the cold of our winter, and in summer allowed as much range as the general design of these gardens and their safe custody will permit. The society's collection being in a progressive state of increase, an addition of ten acres on

the south side of the park has just been annexed to the gardens. They have become, and most deservedly, a favourite place of resort; not only for the members of the society and their friends, but also for strangers, who are admitted by members' tickets on paying one shilling each person.

From the last report of the Zoological Society, it appears that the income derived in 1834 from the admission of visitors to the gardens, amounted to 7545*l.* 1*s.* from 150,911 persons; and the total from the Museum in Bruton Street, to 77*l.* 3*s.* from 1543 persons. The entire receipts for the year were 18,458*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* and the expenditure 12,080*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The annual cost of the rhinoceros alone is 150*l.*, this enormous animal subsisting chiefly on rice. From the same report we learn that some experiments have recently been made with

the Wapiti deer belonging to this establishment, which prove them to exceed in speed the fleetest horses in draught; twelve or fourteen miles an hour being accomplished and kept up without apparent inconvenience to the animals, whose superior tractability is an additional recommendation.

We shall be excused for adopting the eloquent language in which Mr. Barrow, in a preliminary note to his "Characteristic Sketches of Animals," remarks on the services rendered to the public by the formation of the collection of the Zoological Society. "Such a collection," he says, "so maintained and so displayed, advances slowly, but certainly, the best interests of morals and philosophy. The curiosity which it excites, the gratification it affords, operate, though with differing degrees of intensity, on the most

uncultivated and the best informed of those who visit it, to beget inquiry and awaken reflection ; and in what can inquiry and reflection thus originated determine but in producing and extending the most sublime impressions of the beneficence, the power, and the providence of the great Author of Creation ?

“ What object can more sensibly arouse such perceptions than the assemblage in one domain of the most wild or beautiful, or fierce or powerful, of the quadrupeds of either hemisphere ? Observe how the infant colony of which we are especially speaking has already been peopled. The majestic Rusa, captured in the sultry forests of Bengal, and the elegant Gazelle, which has once bounded over the parched deserts of Barbary, have become intimate and made their couch with the White Reindeer brought from the icy wastes of Lap-

land. The misshapen but harmless Kangaroo of New Holland is a fellow-lodger with the ferocious Gnu of Southern Africa; and the patient Llama, who has left the snowy sides and precipitous defiles of the Andes, contemplates without terror its formidable neighbours, the Wolf of the Pyrenees and the Bear of the stupendous mountains of Tibet. In the immediate vicinity of the Sacred Bull, whose consecrated life has heretofore been passed in luxurious freedom or indolent enjoyment on the banks of the Ganges or the Jumna, feeds the gaunt and shaggy Bison, which crops with sullen tranquillity an herbage more nutritious but less grateful to him than he loved to cull among the stony pastures of the Alleghany range, or of the howling solitudes surrounding Hudson's Bay. Though thousands of leagues have interposed between

the arid sands from which they have been imported into this peaceful and common home, the Camel of the Thebais, as he ruminates in his grassy parterre, surveys with composed surprise the wild Dog of the Tierra del Fuego, and the sharp-eyed Dingo of Australia. Around, the ghastly Sloth Bear, disinterred from his burrows in the gloomiest woods of Mysore or Canara, and his more lively congener of Russia, the Armadillo of Brazil, and the Pine Marten of Norway, display a vivacity of action and a cheerfulness of gesture, which captivity seems powerless to repress. The Elephant of Ceylon and the noble Wapiti of the Canadas repose beneath the same roof; and, from his bath or his pavilion, the Arctic Bear contemplates, not his native rocks and solitudes, the crashing of icebergs, and the polar seas, alternately lashed into terrific fury

or hemmed in by accumulating precipices of ice ; but Monkeys of almost every size, form, and family, which gambol in the woods of Numidia and Gundwana, in the loftiest trees of Sumatra, on the mountains of Java, by the rivers of Paraguay and Hindustan, of South America and South Asia, on the jungly banks of the Godavery, and the woody shores of the Pamoni, the Oronoko, and the Bramahputra ; in short, in every sunny clime and region where the rigours of his own winter are not only unknown but inconceivable.”

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

BEFORE the reign of Henry VIII. there was little or no restraint on the practice of physic

and surgery. The most illiterate and ignorant pretended to professional knowledge, and exercised the art of killing with impunity, till, in 1511, an act of parliament was passed to confine, within the city of London, or seven miles of it, the practice of either faculty to such as should have been examined, approved of, and admitted by the Bishop of London, or the Dean of St. Paul's, assisted by four doctors of physic, and other persons expert in surgery. The preamble to this act states that, "the science and cunning of physic and surgery" was exercised "by a great multitude of ignorant persons, of whom the greater part have no manner of insight in the same nor in any other kind of learning: some also can read no letters on the book; so far forth, that common artificers, as smiths, weavers, and women, boldly and accustomably took

upon them great cures and things of great difficulty, in which they partly used sorceries and witchcraft, and partly applied such remedies to the diseased as are very noisome, and nothing meet therefore, to the high displeasure of God and destruction of many of the king's liege people."

To perpetuate the beneficial effects of this act, the king, in 1518, at the instigation of Cardinal Wolsey and his physicians, instituted the College of Physicians by his letters patent, granted to certain persons therein named, who were incorporated into a body, with power to form "a perpetual commonalty or fellowship of the faculty of physick." The privileges conferred by this charter were a few years afterwards confirmed and extended by parliament; and the president and three other members of the College were em-

powered to examine all physicians in England, excepting graduates of the two universities. Additional charters have been granted by different sovereigns: and the society now consists of a president, electors, honorary fellows, candidates, and licentiates.

The first edifice in which the college meetings were held was given to the society by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VII. and VIII. and stood in Knight Rider Street. In the following century the members removed to Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, where the learned Dr. Harvey erected a Museum and a Convocation Room, which he gave to the College, together with his paternal estate, of the then yearly value of 56*l.* partly to defray the expenses of an annual feast, and partly to establish an annual Latin oration. After the destruction of the College buildings by the

great fire in 1666, the society purchased an extensive plot of ground in Warwick Lane, on which a new edifice was erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren. Here the meetings of the society were held till its removal in 1825 to Pall Mall East, where a more elegant and commodious building was erected for its use from the designs of Sir R. Smirke.

No person can be chosen a fellow of this College without having taken the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine at Oxford or Cambridge; nor can any one be admitted a licentiate without studying two years at an English university, or obtaining a diploma from Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Dublin, or submitting to an examination as to his professional knowledge before the censors of the College.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

THE Surgeons were incorporated by Henry VIII. in conjunction with the Barbers, as one of the city companies ; but in 1800 they obtained a royal charter constituting them a separate corporation. Their College is a handsome and spacious building on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, adorned with a portico of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature. A considerable part of this edifice is occupied by the Museum, a large oblong room, in which are arranged the collections of the celebrated anatomist John Hunter, which were purchased by government, and committed to the care of the College of Surgeons. This collection of comparative anatomy, one of the most complete in the world, cannot be con-

templated without astonishment and admiration of the talents, assiduity, and labour, which must have concurred in its formation. Among the numberless curious objects contained in this Museum, is the wife of the eccentric Martin Van Butchell, who embalmed her body and kept it in his house till his own death. It has been further enriched by large contributions from Sir Joseph Banks, Sir William Blizard, and Sir Everard Home. The dissection of murderers executed in London was formerly under the direction of the master and governors of this College, and took place in the Anatomical Theatre here; but this practice has been abolished by Parliament.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

THIS truly beneficent institution owed its foundation to the philanthropic exertions of Captain Coram, the master of a merchant-vessel in the American trade, who, after the labour of seventeen years, finally succeeded in the establishment of a Foundling Hospital, for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, and obtained in 1739 a royal charter, authorizing the governors of this charity to purchase, among other things, real estates, not exceeding in value 4000*l.* per annum. In the early years of this institution, it was conducted on so extensive a plan, that its income was found inadequate to defray the expenses, and large sums were annually voted for it by parliament ; till 1771,

when these grants ceased, and the governors were consequently obliged to adopt a more contracted scale. At present, the income derived from the landed and funded property of the Hospital, and from the collections at the chapel, is sufficient to maintain about four hundred children of both sexes ; nearly one-half of whom, being the youngest, are reared in cottages to the distance of twenty or thirty miles round London, till they are five years of age, when they are admitted into the Hospital.

Infants are not received here indiscriminately as in foreign establishments of the same kind. In every individual case application is necessary, and this is subject to the consideration of the committee of management. The children of sailors and soldiers who have fallen in the service are also admitted under particular circumstances. The benefits of the

charity are not confined to the rearing and educating of helpless orphans, but extend at the discretion of the committee to the supplying them on their discharge from the establishment with clothes and money, not exceeding the value of ten pounds, and to the binding them apprentices, or placing them in service.

The Hospital, situated in Great Guildford Street, is a spacious and convenient edifice, consisting of two wings, constructed in a plain regular manner of brick, and united by the chapel, which forms the centre. The east wing is occupied by the girls, and the west by the boys. At the south extremity of the former is the treasurer's house, and the extremity of the opposite wing is allotted to inferior officers. A good garden and a commodious play-ground for the children are attached to the building.

In the chapel, to which the public are admitted, divine service is performed twice every Sunday. The pews are in general let at a high rent ; besides which a collection is always made at the doors ; and, from the excellence of the music, the popularity of the preachers, and the influence of fashion, an income of about 3000*l.* is annually derived from this source. The altar-piece is by the late Benjamin West ; and in the windows are the armorial bearings, in stained glass, of the principal benefactors to the charity. Among these may be reckoned Handel, who gave to it a fine organ, and for several years performed here his oratorio of the Messiah for the benefit of the institution.

Hogarth was also an early benefactor and an active promoter of the Foundling Hospital. He presented it with three fine pictures, one

of which was his admirable March to Finchley, and another a portrait of the founder, Captain Coram. The collection has since been enriched by other presents from celebrated artists, among which are the principal hospitals in and near London, by Wilson, Hatley, Wale, and Gainsborough. Most of these adorn the Court Room, where are also four pictures from sacred history, by Hogarth, Hayman, Highmore, and Wills. Two of them represent subjects connected with the exposure of the infant Moses; a third the story of Hagar and Ishmael; and the fourth that endearing passage in the life of the Saviour, when he said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me."

This institution is under the patronage of the king, and governed by a president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and subordinate officers.

To the establishment belong also a chaplain, a morning preacher, two evening preachers, a surgeon, an apothecary, a schoolmaster, and a matron.

PENITENTIARY, MILLBANK.

THIS prison, situated near the bank of the Thames, at the western extremity of Westminster, is designed for a place of confinement, employment, and reformation, of offenders convicted of crimes of secondary magnitude, formerly punished by transportation for a number of years. It was constructed in a great measure according to the plan recommended by the late Jeremy Bentham. The external wall, which forms a polygon, encloses eighteen

acres of ground ; and the culprits are confined in circular buildings, connected by what may be termed curtains, and having windows so contrived that the overseer, from an apartment in the centre, is enabled to overlook every room. The prison contains also a large chapel, an infirmary, and other conveniences. The total expense of the building amounted to between four and five hundred thousand pounds ; and it is designed to accommodate four hundred convicts of either sex. No persons are allowed access either to the courtyards or the apartments, unless authorised by the committee, the members of which are nominated by the privy-council. The committee forms a body corporate, in which is vested the appointment of the governor, chaplain, secretary, examiner of accounts, surgeon, apothecary, master-manufacturer, steward, ma-

tron, and the other officers of the establishment. The punishment and reformation of the inmates are sought through the operation of solitude, labour, classification, and religious instruction; and good conduct is allowed to constitute a recommendation for abridging the term of their imprisonment.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE.

WESTWARD of the Penitentiary is Vauxhall Bridge, which forms an elegant ornament to the approach to the metropolis leading from South Lambeth and Vauxhall. It consists of nine arches of equal span, in squares of cast iron, resting on piers of rusticated stone. The total length is 860 feet; the span of the

arches is 78 feet, the height 29 feet, and the road-way is 36 feet wide. This structure, the architect of which was Mr. J. Walker, cost about 150,000*l*.

LAMBETH PALACE.

HAVING extended our range westward beyond the strict limits of Westminster, we shall now deviate beyond its southern bounds, for the purpose of including one or two of the remarkable metropolitan edifices on the south bank of the river opposite to that city. Here, facing Millbank, stands the venerable residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which has belonged to his predecessors in that see ever since the twelfth century; when, in 1189, the

Bishop of Rochester exchanged his court and demesnes at Lambeth, with the then archbishop, for other lands in the Isle of Grain. By a subsequent agreement in 1197, between Archbishop Hubert Walter and the same Bishop of Rochester, the former obtained a grant of the entire manor of Lambeth, in exchange for that of Darent, in Kent, and other premises. From that period Lambeth became the fixed dwelling-place of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

Lambeth Palace, formerly called Lambeth House, or the manor of Lambeth, is a very extensive and irregular pile, exhibiting the architecture of different periods. It is believed to have been rebuilt by Archbishop Boniface ; who, in 1262, obtained from Pope Urban IV. a bull empowering him to expend a fourth part of the offerings made at Becket's

tomb to pious uses; and also to rebuild his old houses at Lambeth, or make new ones, as he should think fit. No part of this edifice, however, is supposed to be still standing, unless it be the chapel and its crypt, which are evidently of his age, if not still more ancient.

By the succeeding prelates this edifice was gradually enlarged and improved. In the fifteenth century Archbishop Chichely expended considerable sums in additional buildings, particularly a great hall, and various offices; and the present magnificent gateway was erected by Cardinal and Archbishop Morton, about the year 1490. The spacious apartment called the steward's parlour is attributed to Archbishop Cranmer; and the long gallery, with the adjoining range of brick building, was added by Cardinal Pole, during his short primacy in Queen Mary's reign.

The library was founded by Archbishop Bancroft in 1610.

The Gate-house is perhaps the most remarkable fabric of the kind now remaining ; not, however, for any particular elegance, but for its great size and height. It consists of two massive square towers, with a spacious gateway and postern in the centre, the whole being built of a fine red brick, with stone dressings, and being embattled. Over the gateway is a large room called the Record Room, because the archives of the see of Canterbury are there preserved. Spiral stone staircases lead to the apartments in the towers, which are chiefly occupied as lumber-rooms, and to the flat leaded roof, which commands an extensive view, scarcely to be equalled by any near London.

At this gate a beneficent custom of former

times is still kept up ; for here the *dole* (which properly signifies a share) immemorially given to the poor by the Archbishops of Canterbury, is distributed. This dole now consists of fifteen quartern loaves, nine stone of beef, and five shillings in halfpence, divided into three equal portions, and distributed every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, among thirty poor parishioners of Lambeth. The beef is made into broth thickened with oatmeal, divided into ten equal shares, and given, with half a loaf, a pitcher of broth, and twopence, to as many poor persons, who are thus weekly relieved in rotation.

On the right of the first and principal courtyard is the great Hall ; which, having been demolished in Cromwell's time, was rebuilt after the Restoration by Archbishop Juxon, who ordered it to be made to resemble the

former edifice as much as possible; but, though intended to be an imitation of the Gothic style, both its architecture and ornaments are of a mixed kind. The walls are chiefly of red brick, supported by stone buttresses terminating in large balls. In the centre of the roof there is a lofty and elegant lantern-light. The interior of this hall is 93 feet in length, 38 in breadth, and upwards of 50 in height. The whole is profusely ornamented, and the inner roof, constructed with much labour, is entirely of oak. Two of the great oak tables have upon them the date 1664. "The reason," says Dr. Ducarel, the historian of this palace, "why such large halls were built in the seats of our ancient nobility and gentry was, that there might be room to exercise the generous hospitality which prevailed among our ancestors." The Arch-

bishops of Canterbury, as first in place and dignity, appear to have exercised this ancient virtue in an eminent degree.

The four galleries over the cloisters, which form a small and very plain quadrangle, contain the archiepiscopal library, which was originally founded by Archbishop Bancroft. It contains about 25,000 printed volumes, chiefly on divinity ; but is by no means deficient in works on general literature, and the collection of English history and topography is not only extensive but highly valuable. The library of manuscripts, situated over the west side of that containing the printed books, is divided into two parts ; one composed of the registers and archives of the see of Canterbury, the other of miscellaneous manuscripts, amounting together to about eleven thousand.

The Guard Chamber, which runs parallel

with the west side of the library, is a state-room, 56 feet long and $27\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and formerly contained the armour and arms used in defence of the palace. The Presence Chamber is remarkable only for the stained glass of the windows. In the great Dining Room is a series of portraits of the archbishops from Laud to Cornwallis, in which may be observed the gradual change in the clerical dress, in the articles of bands and wigs. The old Drawing Room, the next in this suite, was formerly called the Velvet Room, from being hung with red and purple velvet. The new Drawing Room, built by Archbishop Cornwallis, is a noble, well-proportioned apartment.

The Long Gallery, the erection of which is ascribed to Cardinal Pole, claims particular notice for the fine collection of portraits of primates and prelates with which it is deco-

rated. Among the most striking is that of the founder, in the splendid scarlet dress of his order.

The Chapel bears sufficient marks of antiquity to warrant an opinion of its being coeval with the period when this place first became a fixed archiepiscopal residence. It is divided into an inner and outer chapel by an elaborately carved screen. The crypt beneath the chapel is generally admitted to be the most ancient part of the palace. It consists of a series of strong stone arches, supported in the centre by a short massy column. These vaults are supposed to have been formerly used for divine worship, but they are now occupied as cellars.

The Post Room, thus named from a large post or pillar, which supports the great timbers of the roof, is part of the building called the

Lollards' Tower, and forms a kind of vestibule to the chapel. As a specimen of domestic architecture, this apartment is remarkable for the broad massy character of its walls, and a certain gloomy air, which, in buildings of this kind, is so well calculated to carry the mind back to remote ages.

The Lollards' Tower is a large pile of stone building, deriving its name from a small prison within it, that was formerly used for confining persons belonging to the religious sect called Lollards, who were persecuted as heretics. These people were the followers of Walter Lollard, a German, who lived in the early part of the fourteenth century; and, holding nearly the same doctrines relative to the abuses of Popery as the Reformers two hundred years later, they rendered themselves peculiarly obnoxious to the high dignitaries

of the Romish Church, who resorted to the utmost severity in order to their suppression. The Archbishops Arundel and Chichely were particularly zealous in their persecution of the Lollards.

A narrow spiral stone staircase leads from the Post Room to the Lollards' prison. The entrance is a small pointed doorway of stone, barely large enough for one person to pass at a time; it has an inner and outer door, of strong oak, thickly studded with iron, and fastenings to correspond. Every part of this chamber, both sides and ceiling, is lined with oak an inch and a half thick; and to this wainscot are still fixed eight large iron rings, about breast-high. It has two very small windows narrowing outwards. On the sides of this room are parts of sentences, names, initials, and in one or two places a crucifix,

cut out with a knife or some other sharp instrument, as it is supposed, by prisoners confined here. The letters are all in the old English character, and in general so rudely formed as not to be easily recognised.

Before the Reformation, the archbishops had prisons for the punishment of offenders in matters of religion; but Queen Elizabeth frequently made this mansion a place of confinement for persons of rank who had incurred her displeasure. Not only did she commit the popish prelates Tunstall and Thirleby to the custody of the archbishop, but she sent the unfortunate Earl of Essex to be confined at Lambeth before he was removed to the Tower. It was usual for such prisoners to be kept in separate apartments, and to eat at the archbishop's table.

The gardens and grounds, which now con-

tain eighteen acres, were considerably enlarged and improved by Archbishop Moore, who caused the whole to be laid out with great taste. They contain two uncommonly fine fig-trees, planted, according to tradition, by Cardinal Pole, and trained against that part of the palace which he is said to have built, covering a space more than 50 feet in height, and 40 in breadth: the stem of the one is 28, and that of the other 21, inches in circumference. They are of the white Marseilles kind, and still bear delicious fruit. In a small private garden, on the south side of the building, there is a third tree, of the same kind, size, and age.

Lambeth Palace has been the scene of many important events. In 1381 it was attacked and plundered by the insurgents under Wat Tyler, who burned the furniture and books,

drank up the liquors, destroyed the registers and other records, and murdered Archbishop Sudbury himself. Very different were the scenes exhibited here when Archbishop Bouchier entertained Henry VII. with festivities previously to his coronation ; and this place was the residence of Catharine of Arragon and her ladies, before her marriage to his son, Henry Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry VIII. Queen Mary often visited her cousin, Cardinal Pole, in this palace, which she had caused to be furnished at her own expense for his reception. Queen Elizabeth also was a frequent visiter to the archbishops, particularly Archbishop Parker.

In the beginning of the civil troubles under Charles I. Archbishop Laud, who was supposed to be secretly favourable to Popery, and who had therefore become particularly

obnoxious to the Puritans of those days, was marked out by them for destruction. This charge originated in the following circumstance:—The windows of the chapel had been ornamented by Cardinal Morton with some fine painted glass, representing the history of man, from the creation to the day of judgment. Among the subjects was the crucifixion, a necessary part of the scriptural story. Archbishop Laud, on his coming to Lambeth, found these windows “shameful to look on, all diversly patched, like a poor beggar’s coat,” according to his own words, and caused them to be repaired. This laudable instance of good taste was, in that age of puritanical bigotry, imputed to the prelate as a crime; and it was alleged “that he did repair the story of those windows by their

like in the *mass-book* ;” but this he utterly denied, affirming that he and his secretary made out the story as well as they could by the unbroken remains.

On such frivolous grounds, however, the London apprentices, excited by the factious Lilburne, in 1641 attacked Lambeth Palace, for which outrage some of the ringleaders were apprehended and one was executed. Archbishop Laud, whose life was aimed at by the rioters, was removed by desire of the king to Whitehall, but was soon sent by the parliament to the Tower, impeached, and beheaded. During his confinement his palace was converted into a prison, in which the soldiers lived in outrageous excess. His furniture was sold ; the coal and wood being reserved for those military freebooters, though

at the same time the archbishop was chilled for want of firing in the month of January in the Tower.

In 1646, two years after the execution of Archbishop Laud, the library was seized by the parliament, and given first to Sion College, and afterwards, at the suggestion of the learned Selden, to the University of Cambridge. In 1648, the palace and manor were sold by order of parliament to Thomas Scot, afterwards secretary of state to Cromwell, and Matthew Hardy, for the sum of 7073*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Whilst in their possession, the great hall was demolished, the chapel turned into a dancing-room, and many other dilapidations committed. The body of Archbishop Parker, which had been deposited in the chapel, on the south side of the communion table, near the spot where he had been accustomed to

pray, was torn from its resting place. "It was the vile Matthew Hardy that caused Archbishop Parker to be dug up and buried beneath a dunghill, sold the lead wherein he was inclosed, and converted the tombstone into a table for the use of his own house. But in 1661 the said Hardy was obliged, by an order of the House of Lords, to find the body and reposit it near the place where it was before buried, and also to erect a like monument at his own proper cost and charge." At one end of this monument, which is in the vestibule of the chapel, on a small brass plate, is a Latin inscription by Archbishop Sancroft, narrating this flagrant violation of the sepulchre in strong terms of abhorrence.

On the restoration of Charles II. Lambeth Palace reverted to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The great hall was rebuilt by Arch-

bishop Juxon, and the library was recovered by his successor.

The last outrage to which this place has been exposed was in the year 1780, when a factious rabble, headed by Lord George Gordon, in their infatuated zeal against Popery, were possessed with the idea that Archbishop Cornwallis, on account of his having been appointed one of the commissioners for giving the royal assent to the Quebec Bill, was a favourer of the Roman Catholics. On the 6th of June they arrived from their grand rendezvous in St. George's Fields, and with shouts of "No Popery!" attacked the gates, which, however, as notice of their intention had reached the palace, were properly secured. The archbishop and his family had been prevailed upon to leave Lambeth by a circuitous route for London, whence, being still appre-

hensive for their safety, they removed to Lord Hillsborough's seat in Kent, where they remained till the riots were over. Meanwhile a detachment of soldiers was sent to guard the place; and the Northampton militia arriving on the 8th of June, were quartered here, in strict garrison duty, till the 11th of August; both officers and men being entertained at the archbishop's expense.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL, a noble institution for the reception of lunatics, stands in the extensive parish of Lambeth. Its original site in Moorfields having been found too contracted for the due accommodation of the patients, a

spacious piece of ground in St. George's Fields was obtained ; and a building erected upon it of such extent and magnificence, that it might be taken for a palace, rather than an edifice for any charitable purpose. With the grounds for the exercise of the patients, it occupies twelve acres.

The first stone of this structure was laid in 1812, and as soon as it was finished, the original building in Moorfields was pulled down. The front, about 570 feet in length, consists of a centre and wings ; and is adorned by a portico of six Ionic columns, supporting a pediment, on which are the arms of the united kingdom — a lantern cupola rising from the middle of the building, which is four stories high, and chiefly constructed of brick. It was designed by Mr. Lewis, and cost nearly £100,000.

In the hall are the statues of Raving and Melancholy Madness which were formerly placed on the piers of the gateway of the old Hospital. They were executed by ~~Carus~~ Gabriel Cibber, father of Colley Cibber, the actor and dramatist, whence Pope in his *Dunciad* calls them "Cibber's brazen brainless brothers." This alliterative satire, however, contributed more to extend the popular fame of those works than to degrade the person against whom it was directed. Vertue relates that the figure of Melancholy Madness was copied from Oliver Cromwell's gigantic porter, who became insane and was confined in Bethlem Hospital.

This building contains accommodation for 200 patients, exclusively of about 60 others, who have been confined for criminal acts, and the charges for whose support are defrayed

by government. Here, among others, were confined John Hatfield and Margaret Nicholson, for attempts on the life of King George III, and here the latter died in 1828, between eighty and ninety years old, after a captivity of forty-two years. The building contains also apartments for a steward, apothecary, matron, keepers, and servants.

According to the general orders of the committee, in whom the government of this institution is vested, all poor lunatics are to be admitted excepting such as are afflicted with palsy, epilepsy, and some other complaints, or are become weak through age or long illness. All admissible patients, excepting those from parishes and public offices, upon giving security to be taken away when required, and finding their own clothes, are admitted without fee or expense. Parishes and public

offices pay 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for each patient, and enter into the same engagements; and incurables pay 3*l.* 10*s.* deposit, and 5*s.* a week, besides finding their own clothing. Those incurables who are sent by poor friends, pay the same deposit, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, besides finding their clothing. When a patient, after sufficient trial, is judged incurable, he is dismissed from the Hospital; and if he is pronounced dangerous either to himself or others, his name is entered in a book, that he may be received in turn among the incurables maintained in the house, whenever a vacancy shall happen. Such is the comfortable subsistence, kind treatment, and able medical aid, which the patients here meet with, that it is calculated that nearly two out of three are restored to reason. The annual income of this institution is about 18,000*l.*

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